DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 046 089 EA 003 210

TITLE	Financial Status of the Public Schools 1970.
INSTITUTION	National Education Association, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	70
NOTE	54p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Committee on Educational Finance, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (Stock No. 511-15508, $1.50)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Bond Issues, Costs, *Educational Economics, *Educational Finance, Employment Trends, Expenditure Per Student, *Expenditures, Federal Aid, State Aid, Tax Rates, *Teacher Employment, Teacher Salaries, *Teacher Supply and Demand

ABSTRACT

This report discusses the current status of school finance, and singles out trends affecting the efforts of professional teachers organizations to secure adequate funds for education. The document also contains employment and salary data on school and university teachers and information on Federal, State, and local expenditures and revenue efforts. A related document is ED 002 543. (JF)

ED 046089

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL FINANCE
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

1970

EA 003 210

PROCESS WITH MICROFICHE AND PUBLISHER'S PRICES. MICROFICHE REPRODUCTION ONLY.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

President: George D. Fischer

Executive Secretary: Sam M. Lambert

Assistant Executive Secretary for Research: Glen Robinson

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL FINANCE

WILBERT V. BOLLIGER, *Chairman,* Teacher, 695 West Phillips Boulevard, Pomona, California 91766

WILLIAM D. FIRMAN, Assistant Commissioner, State Education Department, Albany, New York 12201

JOHN A. MATTHEWS, 121 South Hancock, Madison, Wisconsin 53716

WILLIAM P. McLURE, Director, Bureau of Educational Research, College of Education, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61822

J. CASEY OLDS, 19 Loris Road, Danvers, Massachusetts 01923

* * * * *

Jean M. Flanigan, Assistant Director, Research Division, and Staff Contact for the Committee on Educational Finance

Beatrice C. Lee, Publications Editor, Research Division

Copyright © 1970 by the
National Education Association
All Rights Reserved

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

$1.50 – Stock No. 511-15508

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted work has been granted to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) and to the organization operating under contract with the Office of Education to reproduce documents included in the ERIC system by means of microfiche only, but this right is not conferred to any users of the microfiche received from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service. Further reproduction of any part requires permission of the copyright owner.

CONTENTS

Foreword 4

Dimensions of Formal Education 5

- Pupils 5
- Population 7
- Stable Migration 11
- Propensity To Attend School 11
- College Enrollment 13
- Private Schools 16
- Outlook 16

Employment in the Schools 18

- Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers 18
- Profile of the Public-School Teacher 19
- Supply of Teachers 21
- College Training of Teachers 21
- Salaries in Public Schools 22
- Faculty Salaries in 4-Year Colleges and Universities, 1969-70 30
- Faculty Salaries in 2-Year Institutions 30

Expenditures 31

- Federal Expenditures for Education 33
- Expenditures in Higher Education 35
- Public Elementary and Secondary Education 36
- Current Expenditures 37
- Expenditures of Local School Systems 43
- Current Expenditures for Other Programs 44
- Capital Outlay and Interest 45

Revenue 47

- State Taxes in 1969 47
- Effort To Support Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 49
- Tax Action in 1970 50
- Court Review in 1970 50
- Tax Burden 54

FOREWORD

THIS IS A REPORT on the current status of school finance and the trends affecting the efforts of the organized teaching profession to secure adequate funds for education. It is the seventh annual report of the Committee on Educational Finance to the profession assembled in annual convention.

After almost 10 years of rapid expansion of the economy accompanied by a relatively high rate of employment and relatively low inflation, the trends are currently marked by high inflation, rising unemployment, and leveling off of gains in broad sectors of the economy. The next few months are critical in determining how long, how deep, and how pervasive the slowdown will be. Official forecasts still call for a resumption of the upward trend in the economy and a leveling off of inflation by mid-1970. Some states and the federal government are now feeling the impact of a slowdown in the economy on their tax receipts from corporate profits, sales, and income taxes.

Price increases in the past year have eroded school dollars and curtailed program expansions in many school systems. Interest rates on borrowed funds soared to levels above the previous highs of the 1930's, forcing postponement of school building construction. Even with high interest rates some bonds found no buyers.

Like other consumers, teachers have been hard hit by increases in the cost of living which have almost matched salary gains.

Two related trends--school enrollments and teacher supply and demand--merit special mention. The classes entering first grade through 1975 will be smaller. All of the enrollment increase through 1975 will be moderate compared with increases of previous years and will be at the secondary level and above. In addition, the shortage of teachers which has prevailed since the early 1940's has eased. There are reports of job shortages for new college graduates in many fields including teaching. These trends have implications for the strength and heat of negotiations between teacher associations and school boards.

Taxpayers are showing a mounting resistance to tax increases especially at the local level where tax levy and bond referendums are failing in record numbers. New tax enactments at the state level in 1970 are expected at about half the number reported for 1969 as fewer state legislatures are in session. The federally financed programs, which declined in 1969-70, are currently under debate in the Congress. Hard work by the united teaching profession is needed to improve school support.

The Committee on Educational Finance of the National Education Association presents this seventh annual report so that the teaching profession may assess the progress in financing schools and prepare for the tasks ahead. This report is the work of the NEA Research Division staff under the direction of Jean M. Flanigan, Assistant Director and NEA Staff Contact for the Committee on Educational Finance.

Wilbert V. Bolliger, Chairman

DIMENSIONS OF FORMAL EDUCATION

IN FALL 1969, 59.1 million pupils were enrolled in the regular schools, public and private, at all grade levels. All full- and part-time workers in the schools were estimated at 6.0 million, 3.8 million of which were teachers, administrators, or other professional staff. The total expenditures of the regular schools are estimated at $66.8 billion for the school year 1969-70.

Pupils

Enrollment in the regular schools totaled 46.0 million in 1960. By fall 1969 enrollment increased by 13.1 million, or 28.5 percent, to 59.1 million. Total enrollment is expected to rise by 2.9 million, or 4.9 percent, to 62.0 million by fall 1975.

In the past nine years the largest percentage gains in enrollment have been in higher education and in the public sector as follows:

Increases and projections

Fall enrollment (in millions)

Level	1960	1969	Projections, 1975	Percent increase 1960 to 1969	Percent increase 1969 to 1975
Public elementary and secondary	36.3	45.7	46.4	25.9%	2.9%
Private elementary and secondary	5.9	5.7	5.4	-3.4	-5.3
Public higher education	2.3	5.6	7.8	143.5	39.3
Private higher education	1.5	2.1	2.4	40.0	14.3
TOTAL	46.0	59.1	62.0	28.5%	4.9%

Sources:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1968-69. 1969 edition. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1970. Table 2. (In process)

Greatest gains in colleges

The largest percentage gains in enrollment since 1960 have been in institutions of higher education. Enrollments in the public institutions of higher education have more than doubled, increasing 143.5 percent from fall 1960 to fall 1969. The largest increase in numbers enrolled has been in the public elementary and secondary school where enrollments climbed 9.4 million from 36.3 million in fall 1960 to 45.7 million by fall 1969.

Enrollment in special schools

The enrollments cited above are mainly those in the regular school programs leading to diplomas or degrees. Hence, the figures understate the involvement of the total population in education and work-related training and retraining. These include nursery school and some Head Start programs, adult education programs, post-high-school sub-collegiate vocational training, Job Corps training, apprentice programs, and inservice training programs for employees. Other types of enrollment not included are those in residential schools for exceptional children, elementary and secondary schools associated with institutions of higher education, and some federally operated schools on reservations and installations. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools and business colleges, which are not reported as enrollments in regular schools, totaled 1.5 million according to the fall 1968 enrollment survey of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.1/

Enrollment in the 1970's

At all levels of schooling, the enrollment increase expected between fall 1969 and fall 1975 is moderate. Enrollments in public higher education are expected to continue to increase considerably faster than other school sectors for a six-year gain of 39.3 percent. The public elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are expected to increase by 0.7 million, or 2.9 percent, by fall 1975 with a loss of 1.4 million forecast for grades K-8 more than offset by gains of 2.1 million in grades 9-12.

The size of enrollment of the mid-1970's reflects expected changes in the numbers in the school-age population, the school retention rates for the teen- and college-age youth, the increase in kindergarten attendance for 4- and 5-year-olds, and changes in the shares of enrollment between public and private schools. Public nursery schools for 3- and 4-year-olds are attracting public support in a renewed wave of interest in early childhood education.

1/ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. School Enrollment: October 1968 and 1967. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 190. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 25.

Population

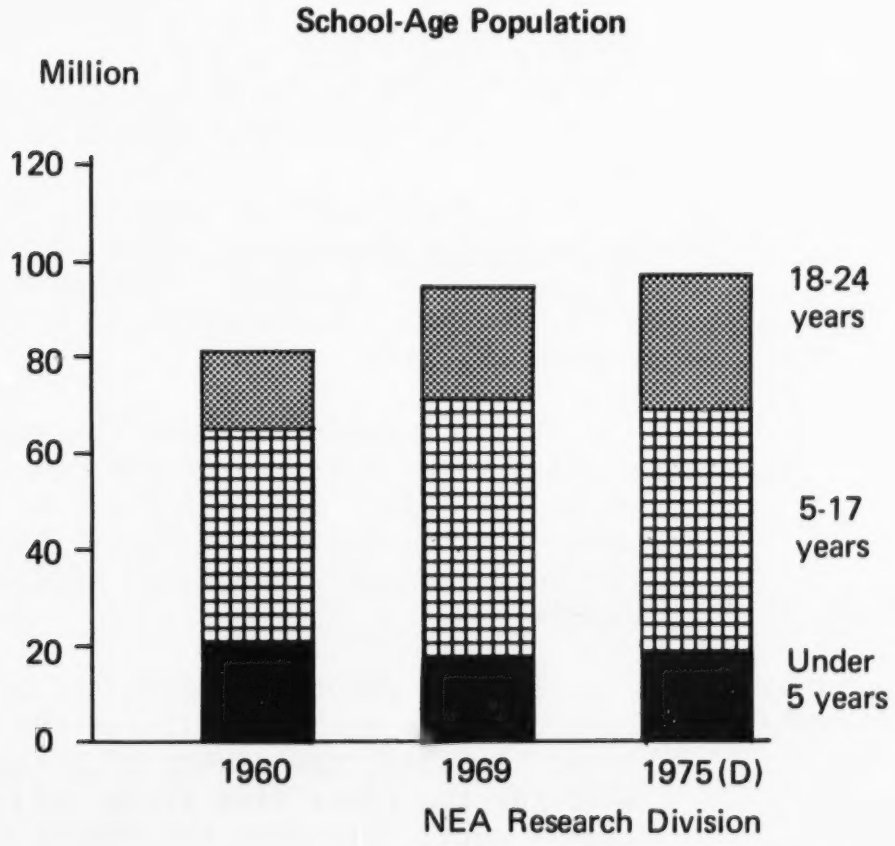
The total population of the United States, including the armed forces overseas, increased 28.3 million from 151,718,000 in April 1950 to 180,007,000 by April 1960. Growth slowed during the 1960's. By July 1969 the total population was estimated at 203,216,000 and is expected to reach 215,367,000 (Series D) in 1975 for a total gain of 12.1 million persons in six years. Recent experience is close to the forecasts of the slower growth D series.

Changes in school-age group

The school-age population (5 to 17 years of age) increased 19.5 percent from 44,196,000 in July 1960 to 52,799,000 in July 1969. By 1975 the population 5-17 is expected to decline slightly according to the D series of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The population of college age (18 to 24 years of age), which increased 46.4 percent from 16,122,000 in July 1960 to 23,600,000 in July 1969, is projected to increase a moderate 16.7 percent to 27,536,000 by 1975.

The population under 5 years of age--the preschool age group--declined from 20,364,000 in July 1960 to 17,960,000 in



July 1969. The Census projects that this age group will increase to 18,323,000 (Series D) by 1975. A summary of the population by age groups is shown above. The actual annual number of births is running close to the D series.

POPULATION
(in thousands)

Age group	1960	1969	Projections, 1975, Series D
Under 5 years	20,364	17,960	18,323
5-17	44,196	52,799	51,104
18-24	16,122	23,600	27,536
25-34	22,911	24,680	31,423
35-44	24,223	23,314	22,459
45-64	36,208	41,393	43,363
65 and over	16,658	19,470	21,159
TOTAL	180,684	203,216	215,367

Sources:

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Color to 1990, with Extensions of Total Population to 2015. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 381. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, December 18, 1967. p. 71, 80.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Race, and Sex: July 1, 1969. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 428. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, August 19, 1969. p. 1.

Table 1 shows by state the resident population (not including armed forces overseas) for 1960, 1969, and two projections for 1975. Series I-D and II-D represent two assumptions about the migration rate of the population among the states. Series D assumes a continued decline from present fertility levels.

Continued decrease in birth rate

Table 2 shows the estimates of births for the years ending June 30 since World War II and the projections of births to 1975. In 1965, the number of births fell below the 4 million mark for the first time since 1953. Births continued to decrease until 1969 when the number born increased. Recent

TABLE 1.--TOTAL POPULATION OF STATES, 1960, 1969, AND 1975 (in thousands)

State and region	April 1, 1960	July 1, 1969	1975		Percent change, 1960 to 1969
			I-D	II-D	
1	2	3	4	5	6
UNITED STATES	179,323	201,921	214,384	214,384	12.6%
NEW ENGLAND	10,509	11,512	12,027	12,047	9.5
Maine	969	978	993	1,005	0.9
New Hampshire	607	717	771	765	18.2
Vermont	390	439	425	428	12.5
Massachusetts	5,149	5,467	5,636	5,664	6.2
Rhode Island	859	911	926	931	5.9
Connecticut	2,535	3,000	3,276	3,254	18.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	34,168	37,271	39,334	39,393	9.1
New York	16,782	18,321	19,739	19,776	9.2
New Jersey	6,067	7,148	7,864	7,805	17.8
Pennsylvania	11,319	11,803	11,731	11,813	4.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	36,225	39,904	40,927	41,082	10.2
Ohio	9,706	10,740	11,033	11,058	10.7
Indiana	4,662	5,118	5,212	5,230	9.8
Illinois	10,081	11,047	11,395	11,435	9.6
Michigan	7,823	8,766	8,903	8,956	12.1
Wisconsin	3,952	4,233	4,383	4,403	7.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	15,394	16,174	16,265	16,381	5.1
Minnesota	3,414	3,700	3,753	3,774	8.4
Iowa	2,758	2,781	2,706	2,736	0.8
Missouri	4,320	4,651	4,692	4,706	7.7
North Dakota	632	615	650	661	-2.8
South Dakota	681	659	674	685	-3.2
Nebraska	1,411	1,449	1,480	1,493	2.6
Kansas	2,179	2,321	2,309	2,327	6.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC	25,972	30,484	32,887	32,761	17.4
Delaware	446	540	592	589	21.0
Maryland	3,101	3,765	4,186	4,155	21.4
District of Columbia	764	798	895	895	4.5
Virginia	3,967	4,669	5,036	5,027	17.7
West Virginia	1,860	1,810	1,696	1,728	-2.2
North Carolina	4,556	5,205	5,373	5,394	14.2
South Carolina	2,383	2,692	2,742	2,765	13.0
Georgia	3,943	4,641	4,928	4,933	17.7
Florida	4,952	6,354	7,438	7,275	28.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	12,050	13,107	13,661	13,731	8.8
Kentucky	3,038	3,232	3,271	3,301	6.4
Tennessee	3,567	3,985	4,181	4,185	11.7
Alabama	3,267	3,531	3,763	3,777	8.1
Mississippi	2,178	2,360	2,445	2,468	8.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	16,951	19,495	20,612	20,643	15.0
Arkansas	1,786	1,995	2,097	2,100	11.7
Louisiana	3,257	3,745	3,979	3,988	15.0
Oklahoma	2,328	2,568	2,559	2,569	10.3
Texas	9,580	11,187	11,977	11,986	16.8
MOUNTAIN	6,855	8,021	9,012	8,985	17.0
Montana	675	694	734	740	2.9
Idaho	667	718	731	735	7.6
Wyoming	330	320	340	343	-2.9
Colorado	1,754	2,100	2,250	2,241	19.7
New Mexico	951	994	1,159	1,164	4.5
Arizona	1,302	1,693	2,037	2,010	30.0
Utah	891	1,045	1,155	1,157	17.4
Nevada	285	457	605	594	60.2
PACIFIC	21,198	25,953	29,659	29,361	22.4
Washington	2,853	3,402	3,185	3,197	19.2
Oregon	1,769	2,032	2,162	2,152	14.9
California	15,717	19,443	23,224	22,913	23.7
Alaska	226	282	311	314	24.9
Hawaii	632	794	777	785	25.4

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1968 and 1969. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 430. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, August 29, 1969. p. 2.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Revised Projections of the Population of States 1970 to 1985. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 375. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, October 3, 1967. p. 18, 19.

NOTE: Series I is based on the assumption that the gross interstate migration patterns will continue throughout the projection period within the range observed in 1955-1960 and 1960-1965.

Series II is based on the assumption that the state migration differentials will gradually be reduced so as to result in no net migration in 50 years.

Series D assumes a continued decline of national fertility from present levels.

Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

TABLE 2.--ESTIMATES OF BIRTHS (in thousands) FOR 1946-69 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Year ending June 30	Estimated number	Series D projection
1	2	3
1946	2,873	...
1947	3,948	...
1948	3,658	...
1949	3,660	...
1950	3,638	...
1951	3,771	...
1952	3,859	...
1953	3,951	...
1954	4,045	...
1955	4,119	...
1956	4,167	...
1957	4,312	...
1958	4,313	...
1959	4,298	...
1960	4,279	...
1961	4,350	...
1962	4,259	...
1963	4,185	...
1964	4,119	...
1965	3,940	...
1966	3,716	...
1967	3,608	...
1968	3,520	...
1969	3,567	3,555
1970	...	3,569
1971	...	3,592
1972	...	3,648
1973	...	3,717
1974	...	3,799
1975	...	3,893

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1940 to 1970. Series P-25, No. 442. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, March 20, 1970. p. 9.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Color to 1990, with Extentions of Population by Age and Sex to 2015. Series P-25, No. 381. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, December 18, 1967. p. 51 and 52.

monthly figures indicate a continued uptrend in number of births. Under the assumption of no great change in the fertility rate of women aged 15-44, the numbers born annually are expected to increase because of the increasing number of women in the child-bearing age group.

Stable Migration

U. S. Bureau of the Census studies of migration since 1948 show that the annual variation in the rate has been small, ranging between 18.3 and 21.0 percent. From March 1968 to March 1969, 18.3 percent of the total population moved. The migration rates shown below indicate low levels of migration for all but the youngest segment of the elementary- and secondary-school age groups and a rather high rate for the college and young adult group:

MIGRATION RATES

Age group (years)	Total	Same county	Different county	
			Same state	Different state
5 and 6	21.6%	14.2%	3.5%	3.9%
7 to 13	16.0	10.2	2.8	3.0
14 to 17	13.4	8.9	2.3	2.2
18 to 19	23.6	15.3	4.1	4.3
20 to 24	42.5	25.3	7.9	9.3
All ages	18.3	11.7	3.2	3.4

Source:

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1968 to March 1969. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 193. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, December 26, 1969. p. 11.

Propensity To Attend School

In October 1969, more than 99 percent of the school-age population age 7 to 13 years were enrolled in public or private regular schools. Table 3 shows the trend in the enrollment ratios of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Over the years since 1950 the greatest enrollment gains have been made in the youngest and oldest age groups:

- Enrollment of 5- and 6-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school increased from 74.4 percent of the population in 1950 to 88.4 percent in 1969.
- Enrollment of 7- to 13-year-olds increased from 98.7 percent in 1950 to 99.2 percent in 1969.

- Enrollment of 14- to 17-year-olds increased from 83.3 percent in 1950 to 94.0 percent in 1969.

- Enrollment of 18- and 19-year-olds increased from 29.4 percent in 1950 to 50.2 percent in 1969.

Youth not enrolled in school

The number of youth 5-17 years old not enrolled in school has decreased in recent years despite an increase in the population of the age group. In 1960, 2,752,000 youth 5-17 in a population of 44,189,000 were not enrolled in school. By 1965, 2,426,000 youth in a population of 49,995,000 were not enrolled. In October 1969, an estimated 2,089,000 youth in the 5-17 population of 52,789,000 were not enrolled. Of the number not in school, 935,000 were 5- and 6-year-olds, 232,000 were 7 to 13 years old, and 922,000 were 14 to 17 years old.

TABLE 3.--PERCENT OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION ENROLLED IN REGULAR SCHOOLS, OCTOBER 1950 TO OCTOBER 1969

Year	Age groups						
	3 and 4[a]/	5 and 6[a]/	7-13	14-17	18-19	20-21	22-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950	NA	74.4%	98.7%	83.3%	29.4%	(——9.0%——)	
1960	NA	80.7	99.5	90.3	38.4	(——13.1——)	
1964	9.5%	83.7	99.0	93.1	41.6	26.3	9.9
1965	10.6	84.9	99.4	93.2	46.3	27.6	13.[illegible]
1966	12.5	85.8	99.3	93.7	47.2	29.9	13.2
1967	14.2	87.4	99.3	93.7	47.6	33.3	13.6
1968	15.7	87.6	99.1	94.2	50.4	31.2	13.8
1969	16.1	88.4	99.2	94.0	50.2	34.1	15.4

Sources:

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. School Enrollment: October 1966. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 167. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, August 30, 1967. p. 10.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. School Enrollment in the United States: 1969. (Advance data) Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 199. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, April 22, 1970. p. 2.

a/ Figures for years prior to 1964 did not include pupils enrolled in nursery school.

If the enrollment-population ratio for the youngest and oldest segments of the school-age group had been at 99.2 percent in fall 1969, school enrollment would have been larger by an estimated 1.7 million pupils--900,000 more 5- and 6-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school and 800,000 additional 14- to 17-year-olds.

School dropouts

There is an accumulation of young adults in the populati who have left school prior to high-school graduation. The Bureau of the Census has estimated that 4,649,000 young adult 14 to 24 years of age were not high-school graduates and were not enrolled in school in 1969. Many of these young adults could return to school to complete high school.

College Enrollment

College enrollments, comprising degree and nondegree stu dents, resident and extension, exceeded 7.7 million in fall 1969 according to preliminary reports of the U. S. Office of Education. College enrollments have more than doubled since 1960. The figures below show the trend since 1960 in number of college students.

Fall	College enrollment	Index, 1960 = 100
1960	3,789,000	100
1961	4,047,000	107
1962	4,404,000	116
1963	4,766,000	126
1964	5,320,000	140
1965	5,921,000	156
1966	6,390,000	169
1967	6,912,000	182
1968	7,513,000	198
1969	7,700,000	203

Sources:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78. Washington, D. C.: Government Printin Office, 1969. p. 5, including revised projections for 1969.

TABLE 4.--ESTIMATED SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION AND FALL ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS, 1969-70

REGION AND STATE	POPULATION 5-17 YEARS OF AGE, JULY 1, 1969 (IN THOUSANDS)	FALL 1969-70 ENROLLMENT ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL	PERCENT ENROLLMENT IS OF POPULATION 5-17 YEARS
1	2	3	4	5	6
50 STATES AND D.C.	52,789	27,901,858	17,579,131	45,480,989	86.2
NEW ENGLAND	2,894	1,485,880	953,356	2,439,236	84.3
CONNECTICUT	755	416,000	230,000	646,000	85.6
MAINE	259	175,000	64,700	239,700	92.5
MASSACHUSETTS ...	1,364	635,000	482,000	1,117,000	81.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE ...	182	91,331	60,857	152,188	83.6
RHODE ISLAND	220	102,528	77,631	180,159	81.9
VERMONT	114	66,021	38,168	104,189	91.4
MIDEAST.....	10,443	4,877,472	3,575,573	8,453,045	80.9
DELAWARE	148	73,764	56,707	130,471	88.2
MARYLAND	1,003	513,018	377,067	890,085	88.7
NEW JERSEY	1,766	959,000	496,000	1,455,000	82.4
NEW YORK	4,398	1,990,620	1,520,315	3,510,935	79.8
PENNSYLVANIA	2,931	1,247,800	1,069,700	2,317,500	79.1
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	197	93,270	55,784	149,054	75.7
SOUTHEAST	11,763	6,265,023	3,882,663	10,147,686	86.3
ALABAMA	969	438,878	386,080	824,958	85.1
ARKANSAS	519	252,418	207,697	460,115	88.7
FLORIDA	1,565	775,647	632,448	1,408,095	90.0
GEORGIA	1,252	718,422	393,994	1,112,416	88.9
KENTUCKY	852	504,137	199,575	703,712	82.6
LOUISIANA	1,077	522,143	331,623	853,766	79.3
MISSISSIPPI	685	341,531	234,053	575,584	84.0
NORTH CAROLINA ..	1,377	839,896	351,278	1,191,174	86.5
SOUTH CAROLINA ..	757	388,810	259,372	648,182	85.6
TENNESSEE	1,025	565,744	325,670	891,414	87.0
VIRGINIA	1,218	694,722	381,942	1,076,664	88.4
WEST VIRGINIA ...	467	222,675	178,931	401,606	86.0
GREAT LAKES	10,714	5,475,723	3,587,621	9,063,344	84.6
ILLINOIS	2,867	1,475,000	799,000	2,274,000	79.3
INDIANA	1,372	684,045	536,169	1,220,214	88.9

TABLE 4.--ESTIMATED SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION AND FALL ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS, 1969-70 (CONTINUED)

REGION AND STATE	POPULATION 5-17 YEARS OF AGE, JULY 1, 1969 (IN THOUSANDS)	1969-70 FALL ENROLLMENT ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL	PERCENT ENROLLMENT IS OF POPULATION 5-17 YEARS
1.	2	3	4	5	6
MICHIGAN	2,440	1,226,000	939,766	2,165,766	88.8
OHIO	2,880	1,514,600	908,700	2,423,300	84.1
WISCONSIN	1,155	576,078	403,986	980,064	84.9
PLAINS	4,313	2,450,703	1,324,897	3,775,600	87.5
IOWA	736	464,338	195,144	659,482	89.6
KANSAS	611	309,653	214,267	523,920	85.7
MINNESOTA	1,031	502,500	414,000	916,500	88.9
MISSOURI	1,179	761,000	266,000	1,027,000	87.1
NEBRASKA	389	192,000	137,000	329,000	84.6
NORTH DAKOTA	178	104,212	47,486	151,698	85.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	189	117,000	51,000	168,000	88.9
SOUTHWEST	4,490	2,741,201	1,245,242	3,986,443	88.8
ARIZONA	477	293,577	124,492	418,069	87.6
NEW MEXICO	315	152,000	126,000	278,000	88.3
OKLAHOMA	640	345,624	266,750	612,374	95.7
TEXAS	3,058	1,950,000	728,000	2,678,000	87.6
ROCKY MOUNTAINS ...	1,378	720,032	561,551	1,281,583	93.0
COLORADO	566	305,007	233,168	538,175	95.1
IDAHO	203	92,322	87,551	179,873	88.6
MONTANA	199	109,100	65,600	174,700	87.8
UTAH	319	166,910	135,485	302,395	94.8
WYOMING	91	46,693	39,747	86,440	95.0
FAR WEST	6,484	3,733,825	2,345,057	6,078,882	93.8
CALIFORNIA	4,976	2,925,000	1,735,000	4,660,000	93.6
NEVADA	120	74,700	49,700	124,400	103.7
OREGON	516	283,000	191,000	474,000	91.9
WASHINGTON	872	451,125	369,357	820,482	94.1
ALASKA	88	50,411	27,582	77,993	88.6
HAWAII	222	101,588	75,589	177,177	79.8

Source:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70.* Research Report 1969-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1969. p. 27. Table includes revised figures for Kansas and Mississippi.

*Estimated by NEA Research Division.

Private Schools

Until the late 1950's, enrollments in private elementary and secondary schools increased proportionately faster than enrollment in the public schools (Table 5). The private-school share of total enrollments rose from 10.9 percent in fall 1950 to 14.9 percent by fall 1959. Since 1959, the percentage has decreased to an estimated 11.1. Between fall 1966 and fall 1969, private elementary-school enrollment (grades 1-8) decreased from 4,684,000 to 4,558,000, and private high-school enrollment (grades 9-12) decreased from 1,377,000 to 1,153,000.

Enrollment in private colleges and universities has increased only moderately compared with fast growth in the public institutions. The figures below show the trend in the percents that enrollments (for degree credit only) in private institutions are of total enrollments in all institutions of higher education.

	Percentage of total enrollment
Fall 1960	40.1%
Fall 1965	33.0
Fall 1968	29.4
Fall 1975 (projected)	26.0

Sources:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78. 1968 edition. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 9.

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education: Part A--Summary Data, 1968. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 8, 20.

Outlook

By fall 1975, the total enrollment at all levels of the regular schools is projected to 62.0 million, a gain of 2.9 million from 59.1 million in fall 1969.

Projections

More than four-fifths of the increase to 1975 is expected in the enrollments of institutions of higher education over the six years ahead and most of the increase is projected for the public institutions.

The elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are projected to increase by 400,000 from 51.4 million in fall 1969 to 51.8 million in fall 1975. The enrollment in private schools

TABLE 5.--PRIVATE-SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENROLLMENTS

Fall of year	K-8	9-12	K
1	2	3	
1950	11.8%	8.1%	10
1951	11.7	9.0	11
1952	11.9	9.3	11
1953	12.6	9.2	11
1954	12.7	8.8	11
1955	13.4	9.8	12
1956	13.9	10.2	13
1957	15.9	10.0	14
1958	15.9	10.5	14
1959	16.1	10.9	14
1960	15.2	10.1	14
1961	14.7	10.4	13
1962	14.9	9.4	13
1963	15.3	10.1	13
1964	15.6	11.0	14
1965	15.3	11.2	14
1966	14.5	10.3	13
1967	14.1	9.4	12
1968	12.9	9.6	12
1969 (preliminary)	12.3	7.9	11

Source:

Calculated from reports of the fall enrollment surveys: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Curren Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20 Numbers 34, 40, 45, 52, 54, 66, 74, 80, 93, 101, 110, 117, 129, 148, 161, 162, 167, 190, and 199.

is expected to decline by 300,000 while the public-school e rollment increases an estimated 700,000.

If near-maximum enrollment of all segments of the popu tion 5 to 17 years old were achieved by 1975, elementary- a secondary-school enrollments would increase by about 2.5 mi lion. This would mean provision of kindergarten for all 5- olds and retention of all teenagers until at least age 18. addition, many educators and noneducators are proposing pla for public nursery schools for 3- and 4-year-olds in an eff to equalize educational opportunity for all children.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SCHOOLS

ALL FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS in the regular schools at all levels of education totaled an estimated 6,000,000 in fall 1969, up 3.4 percent from last year's total of 5,800,000. All of this year's gain in school employment is in the public sector where full- and part-time employment increased 4.8 percent from 4,847,000 in fall 1968 to 5,079,000 in fall 1969. Employment in private schools leveled off at an estimated 950,000.

On a full-time equivalent basis, education provided an estimated 4,800,000 jobs. Workers employed in the regular schools are 7.6 percent of the employed civilian labor force. These estimates do not account for many workers in the special community programs financed with federal funds from the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity, foundations, and other sources.

The total number of full- and part-time professional workers employed in the regular schools is estimated at 3,800,000, 75.0 percent of whom are in elementary and secondary schools and 25.0 percent in higher education.

Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers

For the school year 1969-70 the instructional staff--classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and others--is estimated at 2,219,000 on a full-time equivalent basis for public schools and 244,000 for private schools. While the figure for public schools is based on an annual survey of the NEA Research Division,1/ the private-school staff is estimated by the U. S. Office of Education partially from bench-mark surveys of previous years.2/

Pupil/teacher ratio

The number of pupils enrolled per instructional staff member in the public schools decreased from 24.7 in 1959-60 to 20.5 in 1969-70. The pupil-teacher ratio changed as follows: At the elementary level the ratio decreased from 28.7 in 1959-60 to 25.2 in 1969-70; at the secondary level the ratio, which was 21.6 in 1959-60, was 19.7 in 1969-70.

1/ National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70. Research Report 1969-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1969. p. 5.

2/ U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 54.

A comparable downtrend in the estimated staff ratios in private schools is reported by the U. S. Office of Education: At the elementary level the estimated ratio dropped from 38.8 in 1959-60 to 29.2 in 1969-70; at the secondary level the ratio decreased from 18.5 to 16.1.

Profile of the Public-School Teacher

In the spring of 1968 the average public-school teacher was 39 years of age; had taught for 12 years, 8 of which were in the same school system; and reported an average salary of $8,159 for the school year. The elementary-school teacher taught an average of 27 pupils. The secondary-school teacher taught a total of 130 pupils daily in five class periods. All but 4.5 percent of the classroom teachers had at least a bachelor's degree. Table 6 gives the profile figures by sex and level of school.

TABLE 6.--PUBLIC SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHERS, SPRING 1969[a/]

Item	All teachers	Elementary		Secondary		
		Total	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Age (in years)	39	41	42	37	37	38
Years of experience	12	13	14	11	11	11
Years in system of present employment	8	8	9	8	8	8
Average number of pupils taught per day	...	27	27	130	129	131
Classes per day--departmentalized	...	...	...	5	5	5
Salary	$8,159	$7,854	$7,784	$8,467	$8,910	$7,920
Highest degree held						
None	4.5%	7.8%	8.7%	1.1%	1.8%	0.3%
Bachelor's	65.2	71.1	72.6	59.1	53.0	66.5
Master's	30.3	21.1	18.6	39.7	44.9	33.3
Doctor's	0.1	...	...	0.1	0.1	...

Source:
National Education Association, Research Division. Annual Survey of Teachers, 1968-69.
a/ Based on a sample and subject to sampling variability.

TABLE 7.--PROPORTIONS OF TEACHERS BY AMOUNT OF PREPARATION AS INDICATED IN NEA RESEARCH DIVISION SURVEYS[a/]

Educational level and highest degree held	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total						
No degree	22.2%	14.6%	7.0%	6.1%	4.7%	4.5%
Bachelor's degree	53.2	61.9	69.6	68.2	67.4	65.2
Master's degree ..	24.3	23.1	23.2	25.6	27.7	30.3
Doctor's degree ..	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Elementary						
No degree	34.1	23.8	12.9	10.3	7.9	7.8
Bachelor's degree	53.1	62.2	71.4	72.9	73.2	71.1
Master's degree ..	12.8	13.9	15.7	16.8	18.9	21.1
Doctor's degree ..	...	0.1	...	...	...	...
Secondary						
No degree	3.0	2.3	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.1
Bachelor's degree	53.3	61.6	67.7	63.0	61.4	59.1
Master's degree ..	42.9	35.4	31.5	35.4	36.8	39.7
Doctor's degree ..	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1

Sources:

National Education Association, Research Division. "The Status of the American Public-School Teacher." Research Bulletin 35: 45; February 1957.

National Education Association, Research Division. The American Public-School Teacher, 1960-61. Research Monograph 1963-M2. Washington, D.C.: the Association, April 1963. p. 91.

National Education Association, Research Division. The American Public-School Teacher, 1965-66. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1967. p. 71.

Unpublished data from Nationwide Teacher Opinion Survey, 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69.

a/ Based on sample surveys and subject to sampling variability.

Supply of Teachers

In fall 1969 some relief was noted in the chronic problem of staffing public schools with qualified teachers. State department of education officials in 49 states reported the general condition of public-school teacher supply and demand in summer 1969.3/ Their assessment of how the total number of qualified teacher applicants compared with the number of teaching position vacancies in late July was as follows:

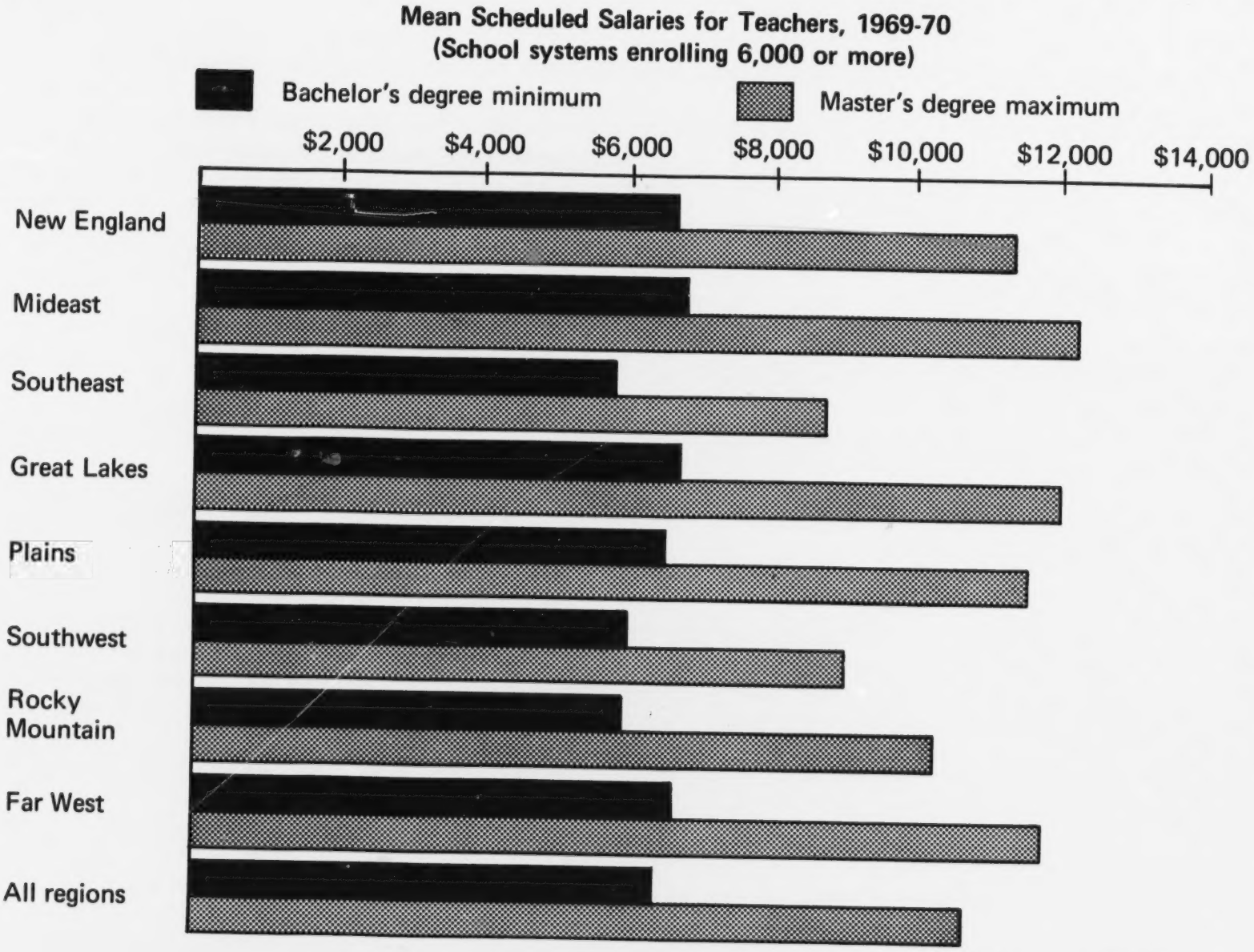
- 2 states--substantial shortage of applicants
- 12 states--some shortage of applicants
- 32 states--shortage of applicants in some subject areas and an excess in others
- 1 state--sufficient applicants to fill positions
- 2 states--some excess of applicants.

The situation regarding qualified teacher applicants in August 1969 compared with August 1968 was reported by 18 states as being about the same, by 26 states as being less acute, and by 3 states as being much less acute. Continued improvement is expected for next year.

College Training of Teachers

Steady progress is noted in reducing the proportion of all classroom teachers without bachelor's degrees (Table 7, page 20). Of the secondary-school teachers only 1.1 percent lacked bachelor's degrees compared with 3.0 percent in 1956. At the elementary level, the proportion without degrees dropped from 34.1 percent in 1956 to 7.8 percent in 1969. Also at the elementary level, a continued increase is noted in the proportion of teachers with master's degrees. Despite a strong consensus that a master's degree should be a requirement for teaching at the secondary level, the proportion of secondary-school teachers with advanced degrees dropped from 43.7 percent in 1956 to 31.8 percent in 1966. Since 1966 the percent of secondary-school teachers with advanced degrees has increased steadily to 39.8 percent in 1969.

3/ National Education Association, Research Division. Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1969. Research Report 1969-R14. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1969. p. 6-7.



Salaries in Public Schools

Salaries are higher

The average salary paid the instructional staff (including principals, supervisors, teachers, librarians, and related instructional workers) gained $629, or 7.6 percent, from $8,272 in 1968-69 to $8,901 in 1969-70. Table 8 (on page 23) shows the 10-year trend in instructional staff salaries by state. Classroom teachers' salaries increased $608, or 7.6 percent, from $7,952 in 1968-69 to $8,560 in 1969-70.

Regional differences in teachers' salaries are acute. The dollar difference between the average salaries of classroom teachers in the Southeast at $7,108 and in the Far West at

TABLE 8.--AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, 1959-60 AND 1969-70

State	1959-1960			1969-1970			Percent change, 1960 to 1970
	Amount	Rank	Percent of U.S. average	Amount	Rank	Percent of U.S. average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U.S. Average	$5,174	...	100.0%	$ 8,901	...	100.0%	72.0%
Alabama	4,002	40	77.3	6,954	47	78.1	73.8
Alaska	6,859a/	1	132.6	10,993a/	1	123.5	60.3
Arizona	5,590	12	108.0	8,975	19	100.8	60.6
Arkansas	3,295	51	63.7	6,445	50	72.4	95.6
California	6,600	2	127.6	10,746	2	120.7	62.8
Colorado	4,997	25	96.6	7,900	34	88.8	58.1
Connecticut	6,008	5	116.1	9,400	13	105.6	56.5
Delaware	5,800	8	112.1	9,300	14	104.5	60.3
District of Columbia	6,280	4	121.4	10,700	3	120.2	70.4
Florida	5,080	24	98.2	8,600	23	96.6	69.3
Georgia	3,904	43	75.5	7,372	41	82.8	88.8
Hawaii	5,390	18	104.2	9,600	9	107.9	78.1
Idaho	4,216	37	81.5	7,081	45	79.6	68.0
Illinois	5,814	7	112.4	9,950	6	111.8	71.1
Indiana	5,542	15	107.1	9,574	10	107.6	72.8
Iowa	4,030	39	77.9	8,867	21	99.6	120.0
Kansas	4,450	34	86.0	7,811	37	87.8	75.5
Kentucky	3,327	49	64.3	7,450	40	83.7	123.9
Louisiana	4,978	26	96.2	7,220	43	81.1	45.0
Maine	3,694	47	71.4	8,059	30	90.5	118.2
Maryland	5,557	13	107.4	9,885	7	111.1	77.9
Massachusetts	5,545	14	107.2	9,175	16	103.1	65.5
Michigan	5,654	10	109.3	10,125	5	113.8	79.1
Minnesota	5,275	21	102.0	8,720	22	98.0	65.3
Mississippi	3,314	50	64.1	6,012	51	67.5	81.4
Missouri	4,536	31	87.7	8,095	29	90.9	78.5
Montana	4,425	35	85.5	7,950	33	89.3	79.7
Nebraska	3,876	44	74.9	7,855	35	88.2	102.7
Nevada	5,693	9	110.0	9,615	8	108.0	68.9
New Hampshire	4,455	33	86.1	8,018	31	90.1	80.0
New Jersey	5,871	6	113.5	9,500	11	106.7	61.8
New Mexico	5,382	19	104.0	8,125	28	91.3	51.0
New York	6,537	3	126.3	10,200	4	114.6	56.0
North Carolina	4,178	38	80.7	7,744	38	87.0	85.4
North Dakota	3,695	46	71.4	6,900	48	77.5	86.7
Ohio	5,124	22	99.0	8,594	24	96.6	67.7
Oklahoma	4,659	30	90.0	7,139	44	80.2	53.2
Oregon	5,535	16	107.0	9,200	15	103.4	66.2
Pennsylvania	5,308	20	102.6	9,000	18	101.1	69.6
Rhode Island	5,499	17	106.3	8,900	20	100.0	61.8
South Carolina	3,450	48	66.7	7,000	46	78.6	102.9
South Dakota	3,725	45	72.0	6,700	49	75.3	79.9
Tennessee	3,929	42	75.9	7,290	42	81.9	85.5
Texas	4,708	29	91.0	7,503	39	84.3	59.4
Utah	5,096	23	98.5	7,970	32	89.5	56.4
Vermont	4,466	32	86.3	8,225	26	92.4	84.2
Virginia	4,312	36	83.3	8,200	27	92.1	90.2
Washington	5,643	11	109.1	9,500	11	106.7	68.4
West Virginia	3,952	41	76.4	7,850	36	88.2	98.6
Wisconsin	4,870	28	94.1	9,150	17	102.8	87.9
Wyoming	4,937	27	95.4	8,532	25	95.9	72.8

Source:
National Education Association, Research Division, Data Bank.
a/ All dollar amounts should be reduced by one-fourth to make purchasing power comparable to the rest of United States.

TABLE 9.--AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO ELEMENTARY- AND SECONDARY-SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHERS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, 1963-64 AND 1969-70

Region	Average annual salary		Percent of U.S. average	
	1963-64	1969-70	1963-64	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5
United States	$5,995	$8,560	100.0%	100.0%
New England	6,326	8,605	105.5	100.5
Mideast	6,818	9,306	113.7	108.7
Southeast	4,874	7,108	81.3	83.0
Great Lakes	6,236	9,214	104.0	107.6
Plains	5,429	7,971	90.6	93.1
Southwest	5,496	7,419	91.7	86.7
Rocky Mountain ...	5,641	7,560	94.1	88.3
Far West[a]/	7,041	9,885	117.4	115.5

Sources:

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70. Research Report 1969-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1969. p. 33.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65. Research Report 1964-R17. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1964. p. 26.

a/ Not including Alaska and Hawaii.

$9,885 was $2,777. In 1963-64, the dollar difference was $2,167. When the salaries for 1963-64 and 1969-70 are compared in Table 9, slight improvement is noted in the salaries in the Southeast and the Plains relative to the U. S. average whereas the relative position of the Rocky Mountain and the Southwest regions has worsened.

Instructional staff salaries and per-capita personal income

Average instructional staff salaries increased faster than per-capita personal income from 1960-61 to 1963-64 when the average salary increased from 2.460 to 2.542 times greater than per-capita income. Since 1963-64 the ratio has declined, reaching 2.419 by 1969-70. This is some indication that the teachers' economic position relative to the rest of the economy has slipped in recent years despite the record of annual increases. The trend is as follows:

Year	Per-capita income	Average instructional staff salaries	Ratio of salaries to income
1960-61	$2,215	$5,449	2.460
1961-62	2,264	5,700	2.518
1962-63	2,368	5,921	2.500
1963-64	2,455	6,240	2.542
1964-65	2,586	6,465	2.500
1965-66	2,765	6,935	2.508
1966-67	2,980	7,129	2.392
1967-68	3,162	7,709	2.438
1968-69	3,421	8,272	2.418
1969-70	3,680	8,901	2.419

Sources:

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Survey of Current Business 50: 16; April 1970.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70. Research Report 1969-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1969. p. 14.

Inflation

Between 1960 and 1965 the Consumer Price Index rose moderately at an annual average rate of 1.3 percent per year. From 1965 to 1969 the index increased 4.1 percent per year and through April 1970 has increased by 2.1 percent. The following shows the trend in instructional staff salaries in current dollars and in dollars adjusted for price changes:

Year	Average salaries of instructional staff: Current dollars Amount	Current dollars Index	Constant dollars--after inflation Amount	Constant dollars--after inflation Index
1959-60	$5,174	100.0	$5,174	100.0
1960-61	5,449	105.3	5,381	104.0
1961-62	5,700	110.2	5,575	107.8
1962-63	5,921	114.4	5,715	110.5
1963-64	6,240	120.6	5,945	114.9
1964-65	6,465	125.0	6,074	117.3
1965-66	6,935	134.0	6,364	123.0
1966-67	7,129	137.8	6,349	122.7
1967-68	7,709	149.0	6,624	128.0
1968-69	8,272	160.0	6,768	130.8
1969-70	8,901	172.3	6,866[a/]	132.7

a/ CPI estimated at 133.0 for 1969-70.

City worker's family budget

The spring 1969 cost of three budget levels for an urban family of four was $6,567 for the lowest budget, $10,077 for the intermediate budget, and $14,589 for the highest budget.4/ All three budget levels provide for living in a style above the minimum subsistence level and below a standard of luxury. The budgets--low, intermediate, and high--vary according to underlying patterns of consumption of urban families and differing quantities and qualities of goods purchased. This urban family of four--a husband, wife, and two children--have average stocks of clothing and home furnishings. The couple has been married 15 years. The wife stays at home and the husband

4/ U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Spring 1969 Cost Estimates for Urban Family Budgets." Monthly Labor Review 93: 62-64; April 1970.

TABLE 10.--ESTIMATED ANNUAL COSTS OF THREE BUDGETS FOR A 4-PERSON FAMILY, SPRING 1969a/

Item	Lowest budget	Intermediate budget	Highest budget
1	2	3	4
Total budget	$6,567	$10,077	$14,589
Food	1,778	2,288	2,821
Housing	1,384	2,351	3,544
Transportation	484	940	1,215
Clothing and personal care	780	1,097	1,609
Medical care	539	543	565
Other family consumption	320	601	1,050
Personal taxes	619	1,348	2,523
Miscellaneousb/.....	663	909	1,262

Source:

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Spring 1969 Cost Estimates for Urban Family Budgets." Monthly Labor Review 93: 62-64; April 1970. Table 1, p. 63.

a/ The family consists of an employed husband, a wife not employed outside the home, an 8-year-old girl, and a 13-year-old boy.

b/ Includes allowances for gifts, contributions, life insurance, occupational expenses, and social security, disability, and unemployment compensation taxes.

TABLE 11.--AVERAGE STARTING SALARIES OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS COMPARED WITH THOSE IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, 1964-65 THROUGH 1969-70

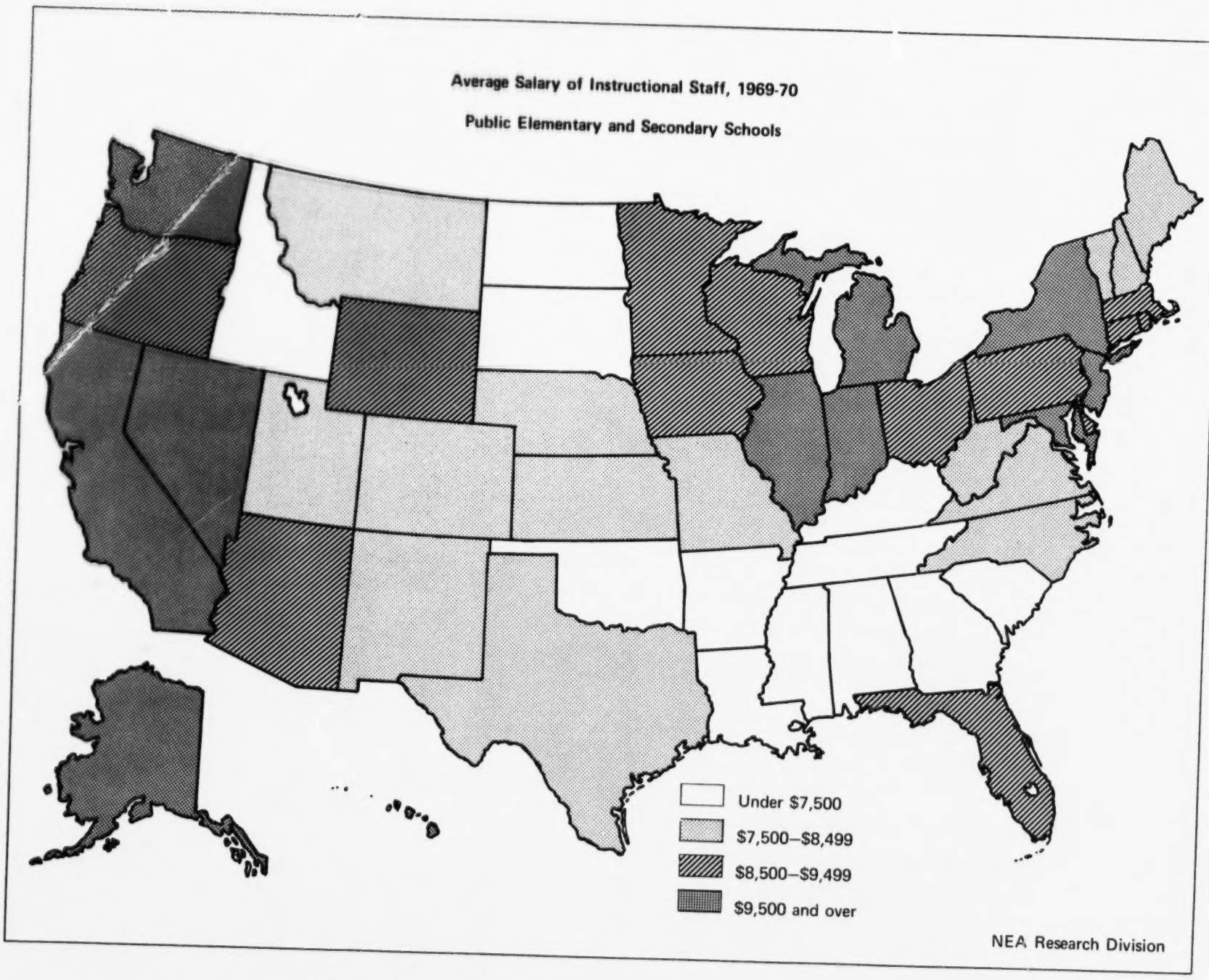
Position or subject field	Average starting salaries						
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Beginning teachers with bachelor's degree[a]	$4,707	$4,925	$5,142	$5,519	$5,941	$6,383	...
Male college graduates with bachelor's degree[b]							
Engineering	7,356	7,584	8,112	8,772	9,312	9,960	$10,464
Accounting	6,444	6,732	7,128	7,776	8,424	9,396	9,984
Sales-Marketing	6,072	6,276	6,744	7,044	7,620	8,088	8,532
Business Administration	5,880	6,240	6,576	7,140	7,560	8,100	8,496
Liberal Arts	5,712	6,216	6,432	6,780	7,368	7,980	8,256
Production Management	6,564	6,816	7,176	7,584	7,980	8,736	9,096
Chemistry	6,972	7,032	7,500	8,064	8,520	9,276	9,672
Physics	7,200	7,164	7,740	8,448	8,916	9,348	9,792
Mathematics-Statistics	6,636	6,672	7,260	7,944	8,412	8,952	9,276
Economics-Finance	6,276	6,600	6,732	7,416	7,800	8,304	8,616
Other fields	6,360	6,360	7,044	7,644	7,656	8,796	9,468
Total--all fields (weighted average)	6,535	6,792	7,248	7,836	8,395	8,985	9,494
Women college graduates with bachelor's degree[c]							
Mathematics-Statistics	6,108	d/	6,324	7,104	7,776	8,484	8,952
General Business	4,848	...	5,520	6,000	6,840	7,104	8,184
Chemistry	6,468	...	7,056	7,452	8,280	8,532	9,180
Accounting	5,664	...	6,768	6,984	7,716	8,304	8,952
Home Economics	5,112	...	5,664	6,276	6,660	7,056	7,380
Engineering-Technical Research	7,224	...	7,260	8,208	8,904	9,672	10,128
Secretary	4,560	...	4,620	5,088	5,460	5,820	6,624
	Index relationship to starting salaries for teachers						
Beginning teachers with bachelor's degree[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Male college graduates with bachelor's degree[b]							
Engineering	156.3	154.0	157.8	158.9	156.7	156.0	...
Accounting	136.9	136.7	138.6	140.9	141.8	147.2	...
Sales-Marketing	129.0	127.4	131.2	127.6	128.3	126.7	...
Business Administration	124.9	126.7	127.9	129.4	127.3	126.9	...
Liberal Arts	121.4	126.2	125.1	122.8	124.0	125.0	...
Production Management	139.5	138.4	139.6	137.4	134.3	136.9	...
Chemistry	148.1	142.8	145.9	146.1	143.4	145.3	...
Physics	153.0	145.5	150.5	153.1	150.1	146.5	...
Mathematics-Statistics	141.0	135.5	141.2	143.9	141.6	140.2	...
Economics-Finance	133.3	134.0	130.9	134.4	131.3	130.1	...
Other fields	135.1	129.1	137.0	138.5	128.9	137.3	...
Total--all fields (weighted average)	138.8	137.9	141.0	142.0	141.3	140.8	...
Women college graduates with bachelor's degree[c]							
Mathematics-Statistics	129.8	...	123.0	128.7	130.9	132.9	...
General Business	103.0	...	107.4	108.7	115.1	111.3	...
Chemistry	137.4	...	137.2	135.0	139.4	133.7	...
Accounting	120.3	...	131.6	126.5	129.9	130.1	...
Home Economics	108.6	...	110.2	113.7	112.1	110.5	...
Engineering-Technical Research	153.5	...	141.2	148.7	149.9	151.5	...
Secretary	96.9	...	89.8	92.3	91.9	91.2	...

a/ Estimated by NEA Research Division for school systems enrolling 6,000 or more pupils.

b/ From annual reports of Frank S. Endicott, Director of Placement, Northwestern University. Salaries are based on offers made to graduates by approximately 200 companies located throughout the United States. 1969-70 salaries are based on offers made in November 1969 to men who will graduate in June 1970

c/ Computed from data presented in the Endicott reports.

d/ Not computed.



is an experienced worker. Table 10 shows the estimated cost by item of consumption for the three budget levels.

Average starting salaries compared with salaries in private industry

Average starting salaries of classroom teachers compare poorly with starting salaries of bachelor's degree graduates who are employed in industry. In 1969-70, starting salaries for men in industry, which averaged $8,985, were 40.8 percent higher than beginning teachers' salaries at $6,383. Salaries paid new women graduates in all occupational classes reported, except secretary, were higher than salaries in teaching. The starting salaries shown in Table 11 give considerable evidence of economic discrimination against teachers as an occupational class of worker and economic discrimination against women graduates generally by private industry.

TABLE 12.--ACADEMIC-YEAR SALARIES PAID TO FULL-TIME FACULTY IN INSTITUTIONS GRANTING THE 4-YEAR OR HIGHER DEGREE, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND BY RANK, 1969-70

Institution type and faculty rank	Salaries paid				Number of institutions	Number of full-time faculty salaries reported
	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Highest interval		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All institutions						
Total faculty	$ 9,812	$11,745	$14,531	$35,000+	1,141	221,542
Professors	14,656	16,799	19,442	35,000+	1,067	56,160
Associate professors	11,722	12,988	14,274	27,000	1,047	51,648
Assistant professors	9,759	10,698	11,666	23,000	1,040	74,644
Instructors	7,639	8,357	9,198	20,500	1,004	35,559
Lecturers	8,189	10,007	11,708	25,000	236	3,531
Public institutions						
Total faculty	10,201	12,078	14,904	35,000+	374	153,603
Professors	15,174	17,082	19,513	35,000+	366	38,430
Associate professors	12,124	13,267	14,448	27,000	369	36,343
Assistant professors	10,108	10,948	11,862	23,000	370	52,323
Instructors	7,744	8,475	9,349	20,500	366	23,964
Lecturers	8,835	10,303	11,815	25,000	101	2,543
Nonpublic institutions						
Total faculty	9,068	10,908	13,683	35,000+	767	67,939
Professors	13,371	15,978	19,146	35,000+	701	17,730
Associate professors	10,777	12,131	13,600	25,000	678	15,305
Assistant professors	9,066	10,040	11,022	23,000	670	22,321
Instructors	7,459	8,120	8,868	18,250	638	11,595
Lecturers	6,531	8,892	10,880	20,500	135	988
Universities						
Total faculty	10,336	12,284	15,282	35,000+	327	161,789
Professors	15,401	17,418	19,984	35,000+	322	43,948
Associate professors	12,155	13,316	14,515	27,000	324	38,578
Assistant professors	10,153	10,980	11,894	23,000	324	53,187
Instructors	7,712	8,459	9,346	20,500	318	23,348
Lecturers	8,569	10,079	11,676	23,000	138	2,728
Colleges						
Total faculty	8,800	10,373	12,521	35,000+	814	59,753
Professors	12,440	14,405	16,505	35,000+	745	12,212
Associate professors	10,535	11,824	13,122	23,000	723	13,070
Assistant professors	8,986	9,884	10,863	23,000	716	21,457
Instructors	7,530	8,178	8,903	18,750	686	12,211
Lecturers	6,508	9,220	11,737	25,000	98	803
TOTAL FACULTY						
Public universities						
10,000 or more enrolled	10,717	12,740	15,855	35,000+	82	87,214
5,000-9,999 enrolled	9,701	11,398	13,751	35,000+	79	30,704
Fewer than 5,000 enrolled	9,629	11,426	13,858	31,000	57	11,333
Nonpublic universities						
5,000 or more enrolled	10,712	13,044	16,832	35,000+	40	21,677
Fewer than 5,000 enrolled	9,553	11,316	14,068	33,000	69	10,861
Public colleges	9,490	11,231	13,535	27,000	156	24,352
Nonpublic colleges						
1,000 or more enrolled	8,780	10,191	12,243	35,000+	221	20,710
500-999 enrolled	8,141	9,413	11,172	23,000	250	11,862
Fewer than 500 enrolled	7,445	8,886	11,240	25,000	187	2,829

NOTE: The lowest salary in each grouping is less than $6,000.

Source:

National Education Association, Research Division. "Faculty Salaries in Colleges and Universities." NEA Research Bulletin 48: 59; May 1970.

Faculty Salaries in 4-Year Colleges and Universities, 1969-70

The median academic-year salary of full-time teaching faculty in colleges and universities that grant 4-year or higher degrees is $11,745 this year. This amount is an increase of 14.8 percent over the median of $10,235 estimated in a similar study two years ago. The median salaries paid and the percents of increase over the medians reported in a similar study two years ago are as follows: professors, $16,799, up 14.2 percent; associate professors, $12,985, up 14.0 percent; assistant professors, $10,698, up 12.9 percent; and instructors, $8,357, up 12.1 percent. The summary in Table 12 provides the quartiles of faculty salaries paid in 4-year institutions by rank and by type of institution in 1969-70.

Faculty Salaries in 2-Year Institutions

Salaries paid the full-time faculty for 9-months' service in 2-year institutions are reported below for faculties of public and private institutions:

	Median salaries paid	
	1969-70	1967-68
Public	$10,850	$9,165
Private	8,190	7,211

Salaries paid in public institutions increased 18.4 percent in the two-year period compared with a 13.6 percent rise in salaries of faculty in private institutions.5/

5/ NEA Research Division, Biennial Survey of Academic Salaries Paid to Full-Time Faculty in 2-Year Institutions. Report in process.

EXPENDITURES

AT ALL LEVELS of regular schools, public and private, the expenditures in 1969-70 rose to provide increased educational services for a larger number of pupils and to meet rising costs of services, materials, and capital requirements for the educational program. Preliminary indications of price trends this year indicate that price increases will account for most if not all of the expenditure increase.

Increased expenditures

Total expenditures, including current expense, capital outlay, and interest for regular schools, are shown below for 1968-69 and 1969-70 by level of education and by type of control:[1/]

	1968-69	1969-70	Percent of increase
	(in billions)		
Elementary and secondary			
Public	$35.8	$39.5	10.4%
Private	4.3	4.6	7.0
Total	$40.1	$44.1	10.0%
Higher education			
Public	$13.6	$14.6	7.4%
Private	7.7	8.1	5.2
Total	$21.3	$22.7	6.6%
Total, all levels			
Public	$49.4	$54.1	9.5%
Private	12.0	12.7	5.8
Total	$61.4	$66.8	8.8%

Some programs of expenditures for education and training by individuals, private industry, nonprofit institutions, and governments at all levels are not reflected in the educational accounts of the regular schools. Hence, to a large extent the figures for the regular schools understate the nation's total public and private investment in learning and training activities. The categories of schools, classified as nonregular, other, or special institutions, that are mainly profit-making institutions have estimated expenditures of $1 billion in

---

1/ Figures for public elementary and secondary schools are from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70. Research Report 1969-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1969. p. 36-37.

Data for public and private higher education and private elementary and secondary schools are estimates from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

TABLE 13.--FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION FROM U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

State	Elementary and secondary		Higher education	
	Fiscal 1969 (actual)	Fiscal 1970 (after 2% reduction)	Fiscal 1969 (actual)	Fiscal 1970 (after 2% reduction)
1	2	3	4	5
United States	$1,961,020,293	$2,034,609,575	$909,037,835	$488,233,068
Alabama	51,454,320	54,866,424	17,617,929	9,212,825
Alaska	18,551,863	18,900,621	885,857	582,549
Arizona	23,071,130	21,480,785	8,139,989	5,175,681
Arkansas	29,743,858	30,263,656	9,677,658	5,693,176
California	196,125,685	192,874,636	82,761,391	45,589,048
Colorado	28,468,114	25,049,551	12,699,536	6,493,409
Connecticut	16,599,929	18,121,074	13,453,546	5,938,465
Delaware	6,009,383	6,784,898	2,147,319	1,226,819
District of Columbia.	13,662,825	12,945,360	10,719,359	3,313,622
Florida	61,848,473	57,622,274	22,290,559	12,682,371
Georgia	61,542,729	64,063,783	18,752,974	10,432,208
Hawaii	15,024,643	13,778,914	3,887,956	1,960,541
Idaho	7,644,037	7,238,595	4,437,590	2,216,288
Illinois	74,744,445	77,907,584	42,687,026	22,738,550
Indiana	27,803,939	27,223,059	22,646,925	12,573,199
Iowa	22,923,442	21,237,014	16,244,325	8,822,592
Kansas	23,293,016	22,255,858	14,303,531	7,251,786
Kentucky	44,893,724	48,199,619	15,689,511	8,822,478
Louisiana	41,280,976	43,153,433	18,197,532	10,129,013
Maine	8,150,507	8,242,418	4,222,007	2,452,723
Maryland	46,985,333	48,532,291	12,584,035	7,575,360
Massachusetts	38,857,814	39,169,436	34,644,036	15,606,799
Michigan	51,854,592	57,279,055	35,372,745	20,681,620
Minnesota	28,650,422	28,222,339	20,213,181	10,864,339
Mississippi	40,158,523	49,151,013	13,920,113	7,432,530
Missouri	40,905,627	39,885,047	22,169,242	12,033,851
Montana	10,458,830	9,260,668	5,785,316	2,279,583
Nebraska	13,744,058	14,305,385	7,928,495	4,598,028
Nevada	6,006,811	5,675,570	1,497,468	865,204
New Hampshire	5,222,197	5,106,144	4,047,272	2,079,540
New Jersey	45,804,574	51,124,664	21,265,297	10,030,279
New Mexico	22,753,031	22,017,956	6,319,799	3,060,477
New York	163,127,128	215,874,335	76,864,688	36,127,142
North Carolina	73,471,133	76,216,962	26,315,602	13,757,990
North Dakota	8,531,663	8,778,018	5,097,339	2,494,312
Ohio	61,654,966	63,110,100	39,897,767	23,118,512
Oklahoma	34,159,904	34,598,823	13,606,004	7,953,669
Oregon	15,057,948	14,290,359	13,483,774	6,033,312

TABLE 13.--FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION FROM U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION (Continued)

State	Elementary and secondary		Higher education	
	Fiscal 1969 (actual)	Fiscal 1970 (after 2% reduction)	Fiscal 1969 (actual)	Fiscal 1970 (after 2% reduction)
1	2	3	4	5
Pennsylvania	73,399,432	77,899,154	44,702,466	25,390,812
Rhode Island	9,007,841	9,263,651	5,820,491	2,661,513
South Carolina	45,224,943	47,219,658	9,731,176	6,663,413
South Dakota	10,280,904	11,039,599	4,487,600	2,559,905
Tennessee	45,966,869	48,398,217	20,609,666	10,432,793
Texas	127,273,220	118,629,670	45,370,993	27,218,248
Utah	13,860,145	13,290,300	7,124,166	4,806,147
Vermont	3,163,399	3,339,283	3,569,980	1,620,627
Virginia	74,140,509	72,845,262	15,424,146	9,604,574
Washington	29,725,302	29,373,910	16,510,501	9,138,088
West Virginia	20,303,179	20,565,379	8,891,349	5,474,412
Wisconsin	24,097,541	24,741,624	21,923,783	11,568,984
Wyoming	4,335,417	4,196,147	2,396,825	1,193,662

Sources:

Congressional Record 116: E2242-75; March 19, 1970.

Columns 2 and 3 include: ESEA titles I, II, III, and V; PL 81-815 and 874; and NDEA titles III and V.

Columns 4 and 5 include student assistance: HEA IV-A, IV-C, NDEA II, and talent search; institutional assistance: aid to land grant colleges, HEA III, language training and area studies, HEFA I sec. 103 and 104, HEFA II, HEFA I sec, 105, HEA VI-A, NDEA IV and EPDA pt. E.

1969-70.[2/] However, the major part of the total nonregular investment supported by public and private funds is unknown. Some public programs, such as the Job Corps and Head Start when operated by community agencies, are not reflected in the education accounts.

Federal Expenditures for Education

The fiscal 1970 appropriations bill for the federal education programs and other programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was not signed into law until March 5,

2/ U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 65-66. (Includes recent adjustments.)

TABLE 14.--TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Total expenditures: Percent increase over 1959-60	Total expenditures: Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1959-60	$15,613,255	...	...
1960-61	16,807,934*	7.7%	7.7%
1961-62	18,373,339	17.7	9.3
1962-63	19,735,070*	26.4	7.4
1963-64	21,324,993	36.6	8.1
1964-65	23,029,742*	47.5	8.0
1965-66	26,248,026	68.1	14.0
1966-67	28,352,330*	81.6	8.0
1967-68	31,917,850*	104.4	12.6
1968-69	35,782,262*	129.2	12.1
1969-70	39,494,111*	153.0	10.4

Figures for 1959-60 to 1965-66 from: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 59.

Figures for 1966-67 forward from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70. Research Report 1968-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969. p. 19.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

1970, four months before the close of the 1970 fiscal year and following eight months of wrangling over the education funds added by the Congress and opposed by President Nixon. The appropriation for fiscal 1970 as finally passed contained a provision limiting expenditures to 98 percent of the appropriation.

According to the U. S. Office of Education, funds provided to the states for public and private elementary and secondary education under programs administered by the Office of Education increased 3.8 percent from $1,961 million in fiscal 1969 to $2,034 million in 1970 after the 2 percent reduction in the authorized expenditures. Allotments by state are shown in Table 13. The programs reported do not include programs administered by other federal agencies such as the school milk

and lunch program which is administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Program funds are not reported for fiscal 1971 because the funds have not yet been appropriated.

Expenditures in Higher Education

In 1969-70, institutions of higher education spent an estimated $22.7 billion, of which $14.6 billion was spent by the public institutions and $8.1 billion by the private institutions as follows (estimated distribution):

49 percent for student education

17 percent for organized research

16 percent for operations connected with the instructional program, student aid, and auxiliary enterprises

18 percent for capital outlay.

TABLE 15.--GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

School year	GNP (in billions)	Percent increase over 1959-60	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1959-60	$495.6	...	...
1961-62	541.7	9.3%	9.3%
1963-64	610.6	23.2	12.7
1964-65	655.6	32.3	7.4
1965-66	718.5	45.0	9.9
1966-67	771.1	55.6	7.3
1967-68	827.6	67.0	7.3
1968-69	900.6	81.7	8.8
1969-70	955.3a/	92.8	6.1

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Survey of Current Business 45: 24-25, August 1965; 48: 19, July 1968; 49: 17, July 1969.

Council of Economic Advisers. Economic Indicators, May 1970, p. 1.

a/ Second quarter of 1970 estimated by NEA Research Division.

Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Estimates of expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools, including current expenditures for all programs operated by public school systems, interest, and capital outlay reached a high of $39.5 billion in 1969-70, up 10.4 percent from $35.8 billion in 1969-70.

Expenditures growing faster than GNP

The 10-year annual growth rate of 9.7 percent for total school expenditures may be compared with a rate of 6.8 percent for gross national product (both in current dollars). Over the past 10 years, school expenditures had been increasing at a rate 43 percent higher than the increase registered for the whole economy. However, last year's gain of 10.4 percent in school expenditures was only 4.3 percentage points higher than the gain of 6.1 percent in GNP. (Tables 14 and 15)

TABLE 16.--CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools		
	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1959-60	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1959-60[a/]	$12,329,389	...	...
1961-62[a/]	14,729,270	19.5%	12.0%
1963-64	17,218,446	39.7	10.3
1965-66	21,053,280	70.8	13.5
1966-67	22,854,760*	85.4	8.6
1967-68	25,769,474*	109.0	12.8
1968-69	29,040,075*	135.5	12.7
1969-70	32,280,936*	161.8	11.2

Sources:

Figures for 1959-60 through 1965-66 from: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1969. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 54.

Figures for 1966-67 forward from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70. Research Report 1969-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969. p. 20.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

TABLE 17.--CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN ADA

School year	Current expenditure per pupil in ADA for elementary and secondary day schools		
	Amount	Percent increase over 1959-60	Percent increase over previous year
1	2	3	4
1959-60	$375	...	...
1960-61	393*	4.8%	4.8%
1961-62	419	11.7	6.6
1962-63	433*	15.5	3.3
1963-64	460	22.7	6.2
1964-65	484*	29.1	5.2
1965-66	537	443.2	11.0
1966-67	573*	52.8	6.7
1967-68	634*	69.1	10.6
1968-69	702*	87.2	11.1
1969-70	766*	104.3	9.1

Sources:

Figures for even years 1959-60 through 1965-66 from: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 56.

Figures for odd years and 1967-68 forward from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70. Research Report 1968-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969. p. 20.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

Current Expenditures

In 1969-70, the total current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools were $32.3 billion, an increase of $3.2 billion, or 11.2 percent, over the previous year. (See Table 16.)

Expenditure items enumerated

Current expenditure for elementary and secondary day schools includes amounts paid for general control, instructional service, operation, maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services at all levels of administration--state, intermediate, and basic local. Current expenditure comprises

(Continued on p. 42)

TABLE 18.--CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN ADA BY STATE

State	Expenditure per pupil in ADA, 1969-70	Percent of U.S. average	Percent change, 1959-60 to 1969-70
1	2	3	4
New York	$1,251	163.3%	122.8%
Alaska[a/]	1,083	157.7	98.2
New Jersey	963	141.14	97.5
Rhode Island	904	118.0	118.7
Iowa	889	116.1	141.8
Connecticut	882	115.1	102.3
Maryland	882	115.1	124.6
Oregon	882	115.1	96.7
Pennsylvania	876	114.4	114.0
Wisconsin	875	114.2	111.8
Michigan	842	109.9	102.8
Hawaii	839	109.5	158.5
Illinois	831	108.5	89.5
Wyoming	810	105.7	79.8
Vermont	808	105.5	134.9
Delaware	793	103.5	74.0
California	790	103.1	86.3
Montana	790	103.1	92.3
Minnesota	778	101.6	83.0
Nevada	760	99.2	76.6
Massachusetts	753	98.3	84.1
Washington	743	97.0	76.7
Arizona	734	95.8	81.9
Kansas	721	94.1	107.4
Missouri	714	93.2	107.6
Florida	710	92.7	123.5
Colorado	695	90.7	75.4
New Hampshire	692	90.3	99.3
Virginia	691	90.2	152.0
Indiana	685	89.4	85.8
Maine	685	89.4	142.3
Ohio	680	88.8	86.5
New Mexico	664	86.7	83.1
South Dakota	637	83.2	83.7
West Virginia	628	82.0	143.0
North Dakota	621	81.1	69.4
Louisiana	620	80.9	66.7
Kentucky	612	79.9	162.6
North Carolina	609	79.5	156.7
Utah	605	79.0	87.6
Idaho	602	78.6	107.8
Georgia	600	78.3	136.7
South Carolina	555	72.5	152.2
Tennessee	548	71.5	130.2
Oklahoma	546	71.3	75.4
Texas	535	69.8	61.0
Arkansas	534	69.7	137.2
Nebraska	531	69.3	57.6
Mississippi	476	62.1	131.2
Alabama	438	57.2	81.2
United States	$ 766	100.0%	104.2%

Source:
NEA Research Division Data Bank.
a/ Figure for Alaska is $812 after adjustment for difference between price levels in Alaska and the rest of the United States.

TABLE 19.--CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS A PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1953-54 TO 1969-70

State	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 states and D.C.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alabama	57	64	60	64	58	63	68	59	57	57
Alaska	...	143	154	146	148	146	145	146	151	141
Arizona	106	106	109	108	107	104	100	108	103	96
Arkansas	52	54	60	60	62	61	75	71	73	70
California	119	117	115	113	109	110	107	108	108	103
Colorado	106	104	101	106	102	103	101	96[a]	93	91
Connecticut	112	116	116	116	118	118	118	123	114	115
Delaware	123	124	131	122	116	120	124	115	112	104
District of Columbia	114	119	117	115	110	111	120	136	126	133
Florida	86	88	90	85	84	86	86	89	97	93
Georgia	67	66	72	67	69	69	73	78	79	78
Hawaii	...	83	80	87	85	89	103	103	105	110
Idaho	90	84	79	77	77	76	79	84	79	79
Illinois	120	120	113	117	121	111	110	108	106	109
Indiana	106	99	99	98	103	98	99	96	91	89
Iowa	103	102	100	98	98	99	96	101	111	116
Kansas	100	100	97	93	98	98	101	94	94[a]	94[a]
Kentucky	58	57	63	62	72	68	71	75	79	80
Louisiana	93	96	105	99	93	85	87	94	88	81
Maine	75	76	74	75	77	78	79	82	78	89
Maryland	101	101	102	105	105	104	104	111	113	115
Massachusetts	112	112	108	109	112	116	116	99	96	98
Michigan	107	112	109	111	108	104	104	97	108	110
Minnesota	108	111	110	113	113	112	109	102	105	102
Mississippi	46	53	51	55	55	54	55	57	66	62
Missouri	88	90	93	92	94	93	91	92	92	93
Montana	124	119	112	110	108	105	99	108	99	103
Nebraska	99	95	91	90	88	86	87	77	75	69
Nevada	111	118	114	115	109	106	105	107	98	99
New Hampshire	97	96	93	93	93	94	92	90	89	90
New Jersey	126	130	130	130	128	126	124	133	126	158
New Mexico	100	108	100	97	98	101	99	97	86	87
New York	137	145	149	150	150	162	160	162	165	163
North Carolina	67	64	64	63	72	69	70	73	73	80
North Dakota	99	98	95	98	96	92	90	86	83	81
Ohio	96	96	97	97	95	94	91	92	90	89
Oklahoma	85	85	83	83	79	77	82	75	74[a]	71[a]
Oregon	127	121	118	119	120	119	116	113	115	115
Pennsylvania	113	113	108	109	108	104	105	108	111	114
Rhode Island	101	111	110	110	110	107	109	107	112	118
South Carolina	66	64	62	59	59	61	63	72	71	73
South Dakota	104	105	97	93	90	89	87	85	79	83
Tennessee	63	64	62	63	62	64	68	73	72	72
Texas	94	90	95	89	86	86	88	75	68	70
Utah	78	82	85	86	84	89	86	79	76	79
Vermont	92	89	98	92	97	95	96	94	104	106
Virginia	73	73	72	73	77	78	80	87	89	90
Washington	115	113	112	112	112	111	109	102	96	97
West Virginia	70	67	68	69	70	70	70	79	82	82
Wisconsin	111	114	106	110	113	112	111	111	108	114
Wyoming	125	117	122	120	119	116	110	112	109	106

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 70.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70. Research Report 1969-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969. p. 36-37.

a/ ADA figure has been revised since publication of Estimates of School Statistics.

TABLE 20.--EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS IN 81 SYSTEMS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF 50,000 OR MORE PUPILS

School system	Total current expenditure				Cost of instruction			
	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Birmingham, Ala.	$315.76	$333.70	...	$394.37	$268.59	$280.54	...	$331.32
Jefferson Co., Ala.	283.63	290.46	$340.32	357.61	242.97	247.65	$292.15	299.54
Mobile, Ala.	301.46	313.77	...	...	253.04	261.29	...	...
Tucson, Ariz.	589.44	647.68	696.51	...	453.83	492.19	536.74	...
Fresno, Calif.	488.15	607.27	658.69	...	383.54	481.86	524.97	...
Garden Grove, Calif. ...	466.19	535.46	580.43	...	356.53	399.82	443.73	...
Long Beach, Calif.	616.11	624.28	...	...	462.10[a/]	465.36	...	...
Los Angeles, Calif.	602.66	622.91	...	...	442.41	460.22	...	...
Oakland, Calif.	612.69	715.84	795.28	...	462.95	544.70	590.61	...
Sacramento, Calif.	597.09	675.11	598.99	670.40	458.18	518.88	452.14	511.27
San Diego, Calif.	526.34	570.63	688.99	...	408.81	443.74	544.99	...
San Francisco, Calif. ..	648.83	711.91	...	...	501.37	541.26	...	...
San Juan, Calif.	539.94	569.23	673.62	...	414.54[a/]	436.27	521.31	...
Denver, Colo.	580.47	617.22	652.49	785.52	428.43	455.96	470.50	556.06
Jefferson Co., Colo. ...	488.92	515.68	520.81	640.49	362.80	381.26	386.22	465.57
District of Columbia ...	655.75	656.74	815.04	962.02	458.16	483.56	603.67	778.14
Brevard Co., Fla.	...	...	...	611.73	...	...	...	453.05
Broward Co., Fla.	469.58	...	...	725.96	393.45	...	...	553.93
Dade Co., Fla.	537.70	557.59	644.49	723.58	448.17	443.95	513.01	570.13
Duval Co., Fla.	421.35	451.30	525.13	571.49	352.51	354.59	404.33	415.78
Hillsborough Co., Fla. .	340.34	...	519.02	542.82	281.81	...	403.60	409.05
Orange Co., Fla.	396.67	472.55	...	...	329.45	370.12	...	...
Palm Beach Co., Fla. ...	556.43	640.57	...	761.75	446.47	505.94	...	567.07
Pinellas Co., Fla.	495.42	574.29	621.62	633.48	412.49	456.24	497.78	489.94
Polk Co., Fla.	408.87	454.46	569.99	642.55	342.10	361.36	450.01	504.27
Atlanta, Ga.	445.38	507.55	528.93	547.66	345.38	383.68[a/]	389.02	414.49
De Kalb Co., Ga.	355.79	447.85	461.61	475.05	284.40	356.68	368.85	376.61
Hawaii (State of).....	592.53	607.39	602.63	836.81	410.53	422.88	426.33	547.78
Chicago, Ill.	598.61	657.31	636.18	863.33	449.22	465.29	414.55	602.95
Indianapolis, Ind.	479.60	558.46	...	660.86	375.83	412.46	...	505.29
Wichita, Kans.	470.17	535.56	584.19	662.77	370.40	420.03	448.91	511.46
Jefferson Co., Ky.	399.14	437.99	...	546.48	327.61	359.07	...	441.00
Louisville, Ky.	380.91	467.99	503.98	552.38	307.59	376.20	405.55	440.21
Caddo Parish, La.	377.61	422.64	450.04	510.26	310.71	342.12	359.51	401.94
East Baton Rouge Parish, La.	423.31	477.72	386.59	...	338.62	377.94	383.51	...
Jefferson Parish, La. ..	414.89	440.90	...	...	307.99	339.26	...	...
Orleans Parish, La.	457.49	463.37	470.59	470.04	332.40	365.82	370.76	370.82
Anne Arundel Co., Md. ..	502.39	...	...	670.73	399.90	...	...	516.94
Baltimore City, Md.	556.76	602.23	678.99	675.62	403.97	407.91	510.86	493.47
Baltimore Co., Md.	553.91	611.73	680.29	750.22	433.53	475.09	524.30	578.81
Montgomery Co., Md.	668.81	762.37	806.24	929.68	476.81	548.60	607.15	704.52
Prince George's Co., Md.	585.46	595.12	694.08	...	470.29	469.17	545.92	...
Boston, Mass.	598.87	675.74	765.60	776.70	416.99	475.24	552.39	587.44
Detroit, Mich.	537.93	...	...	...	390.70	....	...	...
Minneapolis, Minn.	...	558.02	747.07	851.25	...	409.97	564.97	584.41
St. Paul, Minn.	...	...	...	830.76	...	...	...	619.80

TABLE 20.--EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS IN 81 SYSTEMS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF 50,000 OR MORE PUPILS (Continued)

School system	Total current expenditure				Cost of instruction			
	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1969-70 budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kansas City, Mo.	$518.62	$567.55	$609.92	$713.31	$360.88	$396.21	$426.20	$469.73
St. Louis, Mo.	477.26	552.71	587.54	685.15	324.90	373.44	397.37	483.47
Omaha, Nebr.	403.59	...	...	...	308.82	...	...	...
Clark Co., Nev.	514.43	562.36	571.08	643.47	406.36	450.50	456.53	483.60
Newark, N.J.	610.66	...	...	...	453.99	...	...	...
Albuquerque, N. Mex. ...	431.76	461.76	459.38	544.69	325.53	346.85	341.34	399.31
Buffalo, N.Y.	632.77	710.06	836.12	836.41	417.70	455.70	540.71	519.81
New York City, N.Y.	889.73	899.38	...	...	569.16	586.56	...	...
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C.	443.48	...	...	...	346.33	...	...	...
Akron, Ohio	464.52	506.60	528.69	621.59	319.99	350.69	349.64	442.28
Cincinnati, Ohio	511.22	560.14	606.92	691.99	353.23	389.76	414.00	466.54
Cleveland, Ohio	514.78	...	602.87	744.51	353.53	...	387.17	481.51
Columbus, Ohio	477.93	547.78	548.37	...	342.08	390.59	383.43	...
Dayton, Ohio	520.38	608.29	...	790.17	376.31	433.19	...	542.10
Toledo, Ohio	472.74	577.81	...	687.08	324.43	383.92	...	460.91
Oklahoma City, Okla. ...	354.55	357.66	397.06	453.63	260.13	259.29	312.92	339.74
Tulsa, Okla.	423.27	...	...	494.06	315.79	...	...	383.13
Portland, Oreg.	560.99	619.78	704.58	787.08	404.98	476.89	513.74	574.49
Philadelphia, Pa.	606.93	677.55	785.40	989.96	433.48	458.34	540.97	729.98
Pittsburgh, Pa.	603.20	725.17	653.88	...	432.40	500.15	455.51	...
Charleston Co., S.C. ...	...	...	...	411.59	...	...	...	341.10
Greenville Co., S.C. ...	314.76	328.40	...	460.34	242.24	272.16	...	356.58
Memphis, Tenn.	334.96	387.38	398.65	469.49	262.95	303.63	320.45	377.10
Nashville-Davidson, Co., Tenn.	435.08	461.64	502.61	567.92	242.24	348.27	378.76	435.65
Dallas, Texas	412.34	431.22	...	521.28	334.11	348.71	...	412.60
El Paso, Texas	415.72	468.11	438.17	493.14	351.47	398.37	368.77	411.22
Fort Worth, Texas	398.34	423.41	476.47	478.40	321.58	344.17	379.30	381.28
Houston, Texas	359.06	427.62	...	495.10	301.32	358.52	...	404.91
San Antonio, Texas	307.52	357.03	407.96	459.01	262.38	290.82	333.86	375.99
Granite Dist., Utah	426.93	443.74	453.07	528.70	315.56	322.96	322.29	380.05
Fairfax Co., Va.	526.87	594.69	648.43	727.99	408.76	467.30	510.00	578.63
Norfolk, Va.	446.27	457.44	524.04	610.57	379.99	389.18	438.11	512.66
Seattle, Wash.	559.31	622.74	805.64	...	409.27	471.47	586.97	...
Kanawha Co., W. Va.	362.32	444.49	488.26	...	275.53	329.45	364.77	...
Milwaukee, Wis.	462.11	575.63	712.02	771.77	348.85	438.88	493.86	562.56
Median of systems reporting actual data ..	$477.93	$558.02	...	...	$360.88	$399.82	...	...
Median of systems reporting 1969-70 budget	488.54	558.02	$598.99	$643.01	361.84	407.91	$438.11	$475.62

Sources:

National Education Association, Research Division. Selected Statistics of Local School Systems, 1966-67. Research Report 1968-R11. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. 119 p.

Figures for 1967-68 are unpublished data of the NEA Research Division. Estimates for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are from Adopted Budgets of Local School Systems.

a/ Includes attendance services.

TABLE 21.--CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS OPERATED BY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1959-60	Percent increase over previous period
1	2	3	4
1959-60	$ 132,566	...	...[a/]
1961-62	194,093	46.4%[a/]	46.4%[a/]
1963-64	427,528	222.5[a/]	120.3[a/]
1965-66	648,304	389.0[a/]	51.6[a/]
1966-67*	930,165	601.7	43.5
1967-68*	1,057,979	698.1	13.7
1968-69*	1,173,985	785.6	11.0
1969-70	1,308,515	887.1	11.5

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 13.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics. Research Report 1967-R19, Research Report 1968-R16, and Research Report 1969-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1967, 1968, and 1969.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

a/ Percent change for the biennium.

all governmental contributions to the retirement fund and expenditure for school services, including attendance, health services, transportation, food services, and other. This figure does not include payments for capital outlay and interest on school debt or, except when otherwise noted, amounts spent for community colleges, adult education, summer school, and community services.

The trend in current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance is shown in Table 17. This year's national figure of $766 is up 104.3 percent over 1959-60, and up 9.1 percent over last year's revised estimate of $702. The highest expenditure per pupil in the top state is almost three times as great as that in the bottom state. (See Table 18.)

State expenditures and U.S. average

Table 19 shows the state's expenditure per pupil in ADA relative to the U. S. average since 1952. Since 1959-60, 10 states have been stable in their positions relative to the U. S. average, shifting not more than 5 percentage points; 18 states shifted 6-11 percentage points; 11 states and the District of Columbia gained 12 percentage points or more. These states are Hawaii, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. A drop of 12 or more percentage points was registered for 11 states: Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming.

Expenditures of Local School Systems

In 1969-70, there were 81 school systems in the United States with 50,000 or more pupils enrolled. The trend in current expenditure per pupil in ADM (average daily membership) for these large systems is shown in Table 20. For the 58 systems reporting on 1969-70 budgets, the median expenditure per pupil was $643.01.

The per-pupil expenditures for the large school systems do not fully reflect the impact of the federal programs. This is partly because some budgets were completed before allocations for the federal programs were made by the U. S. Office of Education, and because some systems do not integrate the federally funded programs into the regular accounts of elementary and secondary schools. In addition, some of the federally funded programs are not part of the program of the regular public elementary and secondary day school and hence would not be included in these accounts.

The local expenditures per pupil shown in Table 20 differ from the state expenditures shown in Tables 18 and 19 in two respects: (a) Local figures represent expenditures per pupil in average daily membership. State figures are shown on the basis of expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance. The total membership figure, ADM, is about 6 percent larger than the attendance figure because membership includes all pupils on the class rolls or belonging to the classes, and the attendance figure excludes pupils absent. (b) Expenditure figures for local school systems frequently do not include direct expenditures made in behalf of schools or pupils or teachers by other governmental units; for example, direct state appropriations for teacher retirement, purchase of textbooks, and pupil health services. Differences among systems in performance of school services by nonschool agencies also affect intersystem comparisons of expenditures.

TABLE 22.--CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURES BY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

School year	Capital outlay expenditures (in thousands)	Percent of change over 1959-60	Percent of change over previous period
1	2	3	4
1959-60	$2,661,786	...	...
1961-62	2,862,153	7.5%[a/]	+ 7.5%[a/]
1962-63	3,130,697*	17.6	+ 9.4
1963-64	2,977,976	11.9	- 4.9
1964-65	3,241,285*	21.8	+ 8.8
1965-66	3,754,862	41.1	+15.8
1966-67	3,662,106*	37.6	- 2.5
1967-68	4,105,512	54.2	+12.1
1968-69	4,461,140*	67.6	+ 8.7
1969-70	4,709,853*	76.9	+ 5.6

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1969. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 54.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70. Research Report 1969-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969. p. 21.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

a/ Percent change for the biennium.

Current Expenditures for Other Programs

Current expenditures of public school systems for junior colleges, adult education, summer schools, and other community services are estimated at $1.3 billion, up 11.5 percent from last year. This increase reflects the addition of community colleges in some states, increased funds for vocational and adult education, and many new and expanded community services administered by the local school district. A part of the rise in other school programs--the current expenditures for programs other than elementary and secondary day schools--is no doubt due to increased federal funds for adult and vocational education, junior colleges, and Head Start and other poverty programs. Table 21 shows the trend.

TABLE 23.--INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT

School year	Expenditures for interest (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1959-60	Percent increase over previous period
1	2	3	4
1959-60	$ 489,514	...	...
1961-62	587,823	20.1%[a/]	20.1%[a/]
1962-63	626,674*	28.0	6.6
1963-64	701,044	43.2	11.9
1964-65	738,525*	50.9	5.3
1965-66	791,580	61.7	7.2
1966-67	905,299*	84.9	14.4
1967-68	984,885*	101.2	8.8
1968-69	1,103,727*	125.5	12.1
1969-70	1,191,320*	143.4	7.9

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1969. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 54.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70. Research Report 1969-R15. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969. p. 22.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

a/ Percent change for the biennium.

Capital Outlay and Interest

Capital outlay was estimated at $4.7 billion, up 5.6 percent from last year and up 76.9 percent in 10 years (see Table 22). Over a similar period, 1960 to 1969, the composite construction cost index of the U. S. Department of Commerce increased 38 percent. Thus, about half of the rise in expenditures for capital outlay may be due to rising prices.

The U. S. Office of Education estimated that there were 1,831,079 publicly owned instruction rooms in the fall of 1969. The differences in the numbers of new classrooms and the numbers of classrooms retired from service show a decline in the net addition during 1968-69:

New classrooms

School year	Classrooms added	Classrooms abandoned	Net addition
1960-61	72,214	18,733	53,481
1961-62	72,089	18,134	53,955
1962-63	65,300	17,000	48,300
1963-64	69,300	17,100	52,200
1964-65	65,200	16,400	48,800
1965-66	72,600	17,700	54,900
1966-67	71,000	24,000	47,000
1967-68	75,400	19,400	56,000
1968-69	69,700	18,315	51,384

Interest rates on school bonds are high, and at the end of this school year were still rising. According to the Bond Buyers Index of 20 bonds, average rates as of May 28, 1970, were 7.12 percent. This is the highest rate on record on this index. The lowest rate is 1.29 percent for February 14, 1946. High and low yields for recent years are as follows:3/

Year	High	Low
1963	3.31% (11/14)	3.01% (3/21)
1964	3.32 (3/19)	3.12 (12/17)
1965	3.56 (12/9)	3.04 (1/28)
1966	4.24 (8/25)	3.51 (1/20)
1967	4.45 (12/7)	3.40 (1/19)
1968	4.85 (12/26)	4.07 (8/8)
1969	6.90 (12/18)	4.82 (1/23)
1970 to June 11 ..	7.12 (5/28)	5.95 (3/12)

Interest payments

Interest payments on school bonds (Table 23) reflect the growing volume of debt outstanding as well as the rising cost of borrowing. Interest payments for 1969-70 are estimated at $1.2 billion.

3/ The Weekly Bond Buyer 180: 68 (Section 1); June 15, 1970.

REVENUE

PUBLIC-SCHOOL REVENUE from all sources--taxes, grants-in-aid, earning, tuition--is estimated at $38.2 billion, up 10.7 percent from $34.8 billion in 1968-69. Since 1959-60, revenue receipts have increased 159.4 percent at an annual rate of 10.0 percent for the 10 years (see Table 24).

There had been very little change in the shares of the three levels of government in school support up to 1965-66. That year the federal share more than doubled, rising from 3.8 percent to 7.9 percent in 1965-66 and remaining at about the same share in 1966-67 and 1967-68, but declining slightly in the past two years. The state share increased slightly to 40.8 percent, and the local share decreased 52.5 percent (see Table 25).

In the past 10 years all three levels of government have increased their contribution for public elementary and secondary schools. The federal revenues rose an estimated $1.9 billion; state revenues, $9.9 billion; and local revenues, $11.7 billion.

New revenue

In the 10 years the federal government has added 8.1 percent of the total new revenue. This year the estimated new federal revenue actually declined from the previous year. In the past 10 years new state revenues accounted for 42.0 percent of the new revenue for schools, and the local sources accounted for 49.9 percent of the new revenue. New state revenue, $1.8 billion, was 50.6 percent of last year's new revenue. New local revenue, $1.7 billion, was 50.0 percent of new revenue, and federal revenue declined 0.6 percent or $21.6 million. See Table 24.

Local property tax revenue continues to carry the burden for new school revenue even though new state funds exceeded new local funds in the past year.

State Taxes in 1969

The 1969 record of taxes enacted was heavy. The pressure for additional state tax revenue forced the consideration of tax legislation in nearly all of the 37 state legislatures which met in regular session during 1969. The resulting tax activity produced a variety of increased taxes with particular emphasis on general and special excise taxes.

Illinois and Maine adopted new individual income taxes in 1969, thereby raising to 38 the number of states with broad-based income taxes. There were 73 rate increases in state

TABLE 24.--REVENUES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(in thousands)

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1	2	3	4	5
1959-60	$14,746,618	$ 651,639	$ 5,768,047	$ 8,326,932
1961-62	17,527,707	760,975	6,789,190	9,977,542
1963-64	20,544,182	896,956	8,078,014	11,569,213
1965-66	25,356,858	1,996,954	9,920,219	13,439,686
1966-67*	27,256,043	2,162,892	10,661,582	14,431,569
1967-68*	31,092,400	2,472,464	12,231,954	16,387,982
1968-69*	34,756,006	2,570,704	13,866,782	18,318,520
1969-70*	38,246,618	2,549,149	15,634,396	20,063,073
Increase, 1959-60 to 1969-70:				
Amount	$23,500,000	$1,897,510	$ 9,866,349	$11,736,141
Percent	159.4%	191.2%	171.1%	140.9%
Annual rate	10.0%	11.3%	10.5%	9.2%

Sources:

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 11.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67, 1968-69 and 1969-70. Research Reports 1966-R20, 1968-R16, and 1969-R15. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1966, 1968, and 1969.

*NEA Research Division estimates. Estimates of federal revenue may be lower than those which will be published later by the U. S. Office of Education because of partial omission of money value of food distribution for the school lunch program.

sales, income, and selected excise taxes (alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and motor fuel) in 36 states and the District of Columbia. Eleven states--Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin--and the District of Columbia increased sales tax rates. Eleven states--Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, and Vermont--and the District of Columbia levied higher personal or corporate income taxes. A few state legislatures did not meet in 1969. However, some important tax measures were enacted by those that did meet, and others were approved in voter referendums.

In fiscal 1969,[1/] tax collections increased at a record rate. Total state tax collections rose from $36.4 billion in 1968 to $42.0 billion in 1969, an increase of 15.3 percent. This revenue increase of $5.6 billion is more than a billion dollars higher than the increase for any previous year. In contrast, the increase in tax collections from 1967 to 1968 was $4.5 billion, or 14.0 percent.

Effort To Support Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

Since 1959-60, the effort to support schools (as measured by the increase in state and local revenues as a percent of state personal income) has increased from an average of 3.7

1/ Fiscal year data are for the state fiscal years ended June 30, 1969, except for three states with other closing dates (Alabama, September 30; New York, March 31; Texas, August 31).

TABLE 25.--PERCENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SOURCES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Federal sources	State sources	Local sources
1	2	3	4
1959-60	4.4%	39.1%	56.5%
1961-62	4.3	38.7	56.9
1963-64	4.4	39.3	56.4
1965-66	7.9	39.1	53.0
1966-67*	7.9	39.1	53.0
1967-68*	8.0	39.3	52.7
1968-69*	7.4	40.0	52.6
1969-70	6.7	40.8	52.5

Sources:
Based on Table 24.
*NEA Research Division estimates.

TABLE 26.--NEW STATE-LOCAL REVENUE

School year	Annual increase (in thousands)		Ratio of new state revenue to new local revenue
	New state revenue	New local revenue	
1	2	3	4
1959-60 to 1961-62[a/] ..	$ 510,571	$ 825,305	61.9%
1961-62 to 1963-64[a/] ..	644,412	795,835	81.0
1963-64 to 1965-66[a/] ..	921,102	935,236	98.5
1965-66 to 1966-67	741,363	991,883	74.7
1966-67 to 1967-68	1,570,372	1,956,413	80.3
1967-68 to 1968-69	1,634,828	1,930,538	84.7
1968-69 to 1969-70	1,767,614	1,744,553	101.3

Source:
Derived from Table 24.
a/ Average of two years.

percent to 4.8 percent in 1968-69. Table 27 is a general indication of the impact of revenue for schools on state personal income.

Tax Action in 1970

According to a Tax Foundation survey, the emphasis in 1970 will be on tax reform and tax relief.[2/] Legislatures are meeting in 37 states, 22 of which are considering tax proposals amounting to $2 billion in new revenue compared with last year's record of $4 billion in new tax increases.

Court Review in 1970

An appeal by pupils of Bath County, Virginia, to the Supreme Court of the United States was dismissed with affirmance of the lower court decision. The pupils claimed they were denied equal treatment in the distribution of state funds for schools because of the county's lack of wealth.

(Continued on p. 54)

2/ Tax Foundation. "State Tax Prospects, 1970." Tax Review 31: 11-14; March 1970.

TABLE 27.--STATE AND LOCAL REVENUES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME

State	1959-60		1961-62		1963-64		1965-66		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70a/	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
United States ...	3.7%		4.0%		4.2%		4.4%		4.6%		4.7%		4.8%	
Alabama	3.6	26	3.6	35	3.8	32	3.7	43	3.9	43	3.7	50	3.9	49
Alaska	3.2	39	3.6	35	3.2	48	4.4	25	4.8	20	5.2	12	5.1	18
Arizona	4.7	6	4.8	10	4.2	23	4.9	13	6.5	1	5.9	4	5.6	6
Arkansas	3.6	26	3.8	30	3.8	32	4.1	34	4.3	34	4.2	38	4.1	43
California	4.3	12	4.6	12	4.7	9	5.1	9	4.7	23	5.1	14	5.1	18
Colorado	4.1	18	4.4	16	4.7	9	5.1	9	5.1	12	5.1	14	5.2	14
Connecticut	3.2	39	3.4	43	3.3	46	3.6	46	4.5	30	4.3	34	4.5	36
Delaware	4.2	14	4.4	16	4.4	15	5.7	4	4.9	17	5.3	9	5.3	11
Florida	3.5	31	2.8	50	4.1	28	4.4	25	4.5	30	4.8	26	4.5	36
Georgia	3.5	31	3.9	29	3.9	31	4.1	34	4.2	38	4.3	34	4.1	43
Hawaii	3.1	43	3.2	46	3.7	37	4.7	17	4.9	17	5.0	20	5.1	18
Idaho	4.0	19	4.2	22	4.2	23	4.8	16	5.2	10	5.1	14	5.3	11
Illinois	3.0	44	3.5	41	3.7	37	3.7	43	3.9	43	4.2	38	4.6	35
Indiana	3.6	26	4.1	24	4.3	20	4.7	17	5.1	12	5.0	20	5.2	14
Iowa	3.7	25	4.5	13	4.4	15	4.5	22	4.7	23	5.3	9	5.4	9
Kansas	4.2	14	4.4	16	4.5	13	4.5	22	4.9	17	5.1	14	5.2	14
Kentucky	3.0	44	3.6	35	3.6	42	3.5	47	3.9	43	4.1	40	4.2	39
Louisiana	4.9	4	5.1	2	5.1	6	4.9	13	5.5	7	5.1	14	4.9	25
Maine	3.3	36	3.7	31	4.1	28	3.9	38	4.6	27	4.6	29	5.6	6
Maryland	3.4	35	3.6	35	3.7	37	4.3	30	4.8	20	5.2	12	5.2	14
Massachusetts ...	2.4	50	2.9	48	2.9	50	3.2	49	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.1	43
Michigan	4.2	14	4.4	16	4.2	23	3.9	38	5.1	12	4.9	24	4.7	31
Minnesota	4.5	9	4.9	5	5.2	5	5.3	5	5.3	9	5.7	6	6.0	5
Mississippi	4.9	4	4.9	5	4.4	15	4.6	21	4.2	38	4.9	24	4.7	31
Missouri	2.9	47	3.6	35	3.5	44	4.2	33	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.3	38
Montana	4.6	8	5.0	3	5.3	3	5.3	7	5.9	5	5.8	5	6.3	2
Nebraska	3.5	31	3.7	31	3.7	37	3.9	38	3.3	49	4.0	43	3.8	50
Nevada	3.5	31	3.7	31	3.3	46	4.3	30	5.0	16	4.8	26	4.9	25
New Hampshire ...	2.8	48	3.0	47	3.4	45	3.7	43	3.9	43	4.0	43	4.2	39
New Jersey	3.3	36	3.5	41	3.7	37	3.9	38	4.3	34	4.4	33	4.7	31
New Mexico	4.5	9	4.5	13	5.8	1	5.8	3	6.1	3	6.4	1	6.1	3
New York	3.6	26	4.0	26	4.4	15	4.9	13	5.1	12	5.4	8	5.4	9
North Carolina ..	3.8	23	4.3	20	4.3	20	4.4	25	4.2	38	4.3	34	4.8	28
North Dakota	5.4	1	4.9	5	4.5	13	4.7	17	5.5	7	5.3	9	5.3	11
Ohio	3.2	39	3.7	31	3.8	32	4.0	36	4.2	38	4.0	43	4.2	39
Oklahoma	4.0	19	4.0	26	4.0	30	4.4	25	4.4	33	4.1	40	4.0	46
Oregon	4.5	9	5.0	3	5.1	6	5.4	5	5.7	6	6.1	2	6.1	3
Pennsylvania	3.3	36	3.6	35	3.8	32	4.0	36	5.3	34	4.6	29	4.8	28
Rhode Island	2.5	49	2.9	48	3.0	49	3.2	49	3.2	50	3.8	49	4.0	46
South Carolina ..	4.2	14	4.5	13	4.6	11	4.7	17	4.8	20	4.6	29	5.0	23
South Dakota	5.0	3	4.8	10	4.6	11	5.0	11	4.6	27	4.3	34	4.7	31
Tennessee	3.2	39	3.3	45	3.8	32	3.5	47	4.1	42	4.1	40	4.2	39
Texas	3.8	23	4.2	22	4.4	15	4.5	22	4.3	34	4.0	43	4.0	46
Utah	5.2	2	5.4	1	5.7	2	5.9	1	6.1	3	6.1	2	6.6	1
Vermont	3.9	21	4.1	24	4.3	20	5.0	11	6.2	2	5.7	6	5.0	23
Virginia	3.0	44	3.4	43	3.6	42	3.8	42	4.5	30	4.6	29	4.8	28
Washington	4.3	12	4.9	5	4.8	8	5.3	7	4.7	23	4.7	28	4.9	25
West Virginia ...	3.9	21	4.3	20	4.2	23	4.4	25	4.6	27	5.1	14	5.1	18
Wisconsin	3.6	26	4.0	26	4.2	23	4.3	30	4.7	23	5.0	20	5.5	8
Wyoming	4.7	6	4.9	5	5.3	3	5.9	1	5.2	10	5.0	20	5.1	18

Sources:

Personal income data from the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. State and local revenue receipts are from the U. S. Office of Education for 1965-66 and prior years and from NEA Research Division for 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70. Personal income is on a calendar-year basis, and school revenue is on the basis of the school year beginning in the calendar year.

NOTE: When the figures for two or more states are identical, the states are given the same rank and the appropriate number is then picked up with the next state in rank.

a/ Preliminary.

TABLE 28.--ESTIMATED INCOME, SALES AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX BURDEN--STATE AND LOCAL--FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR WITH $10,000 GROSS INCOME RESIDING IN THE LARGEST CITY IN EACH STATE, 1968[a/]

City and region	State	Local	State and local		
			Amount	Percent of U.S. average	Rank (high to low)
1	2	3	4	5	6
U.S. (unweighted average) ...	$230	$446	$ 676	100%	....
New England	(144)	(603)	(747)	(111)	(3)
Portland, Maine	128	699	827	122	7
Manchester, N. H.	...	617	617	91	31
Burlington, Vt.	260	703	963	142	3
Boston, Mass.	238	575	813	120	12
Providence, R. I.	153	498	651	96	29
Hartford, Conn.	85	525	610	90	33
Mideast	(171)	(640)	(810)	(120)	(1)
New York, N. Y.	284	532	816	121	11
Newark, N. J.	56	763	819	121	8
Philadelphia, Pa.	128	691	819	121	9
Wilmington, Del.	215	530	745	110	19
Baltimore, Md.	341	780	1,121	166	1
District of Columbia	...	542	542	80	40
Great Lakes	(239)	(497)	(736)	(109)	(4)
Detroit, Mich.	266	460	726	68	21
Cleveland, Ohio	103	404	507	75	43
Indianapolis, Ind.	214	603	817	121	10
Chicago, Ill.	177	396	573	85	35
Milwaukee, Wis.	435	622	1,057	156	2
Plains	(270)	(486)	(756)	(112)	(2)
Minneapolis, Minn.	484	399	883	131	5
Des Moines, Iowa	354	575	929	137	4
St. Louis, Mo.	241	420	661	98	27
Fargo, N. Dak.	207	470	677	100	26
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	141	509	650	96	30
Omaha, Nebr.	191	543	734	109	20
Wichita, Kans.	270	485	755	112	17
Southeast	(260)	(328)	(588)	(87)	(7)
Norfolk, Va.	312	261	573	85	36
Charleston, W. Va.	212	175	387	57	51
Louisville, Ky.	426	436	862	128	6
Memphis, Tenn.	139	428	567	84	37
Charlotte, N. C.	381	314	695	103	23
Columbia, S. C.	290	212	502	74	44
Atlanta, Ga.	247	291	538	80	41
Miami, Fla.	109	577	686	101	24
Birmingham, Ala.	299	234	533	79	42
Jackson, Miss.	307	475	782	116	14
New Orleans, La.	131	311	442	65	47
Little Rock, Ark.	264	222	486	72	45

TABLE 28.--ESTIMATED INCOME, SALES AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TAX BURDEN--STATE AND LOCAL--FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR WITH $10,000 GROSS INCOME RESIDING IN THE LARGEST CITY IN EACH STATE, 1968[a] (Continued)

City and region	State	Local	State and local		
			Amount	Percent of U.S. average	Rank (high to low)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Southwest	(186)	(407)	(593)	(88)	(6)
Oklahoma City, Okla.	153	394	547	81	39
Houston, Texas	56	358	414	61	49
Albuquerque, N. M.	253	360	613	91	32
Phoenix, Ariz.	283	514	797	118	13
Rocky Mountain	(268)	(378)	(646)	(96)	(5)
Great Falls, Mont.	198	461	659	97	28
Boise, Ida.	341	338	679	100	25
Cheyenne, Wyo.	137	301	438	65	48
Denver Colo.	276	469	745	110	18
Salt Lake City, Utah	386	321	707	105	22
Far West[b]	(204)	(349)	(553)	(82)	(8)
Seattle, Wash.	201	197	398	59	50
Portland, Oreg.	328	446	774	114	15
Las Vegas, Nev.	82	370	452	67	46
Los Angeles, Calif.	204	382	586	87	34
Anchorage, Alaska	220	340	560	83	38
Honolulu, Hawaii	536	227	763	113	16

Source:

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. State and Local Finances: Significant Features, 1967 to 1970. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 11 and 12.

a/ Estimated state personal income and general sales, and local personal income, general sales, and real property tax burden of a married wage earner with two dependent children based on income earned during the calendar year 1968 as reflected in state and local legislation enacted through November 1, 1968.

In computing personal income taxes, it was assumed that all income was from wages and salaries and earned by one spouse. In computing the federal income tax liability (for states allowing this deduction) deductions were estimated to be 14% of gross income.

Estimated state and local general sales tax liabilities are based on the amounts allowed by Internal Revenue Service as deducations in computing federal personal income taxes as indicated in the "1967 State Sales Tax Tables" included in the I.R.S. 1967 Form 1040 instruction booklet, updated by Commission staff to reflect State legislation enacted through November 1, 1968.

Estimated local real property taxes are based on median effective tax rates for fully taxable houses in 1966 as reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in Taxable Property Values, Vol. 2 of the 1967 Census of Governments; supplemented by Commerce Clearing House data on effective rates for 13 states for which Census data were not available. These effective rates were applied to the $19,000 estimated average value (sales price) of housing at the $10,000 income level to arrive at the estimated local real property tax liability.

b/ Excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Taxpayers in Florida challenged a state statute enacted in 1968 which limited the school tax rate to 10 mills. A tax beyond that rate was to result in a cutoff of state funds. The millage "roll back" statute was invalidated by the three-judge panel of the U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division. The plaintiffs had argued that the state limitation was fixed by reference to a standard which related solely to the amount of property in the county, hence, children in property-poor counties were denied equal educational opportunity.

An appeal has been granted by the Supreme Court in a case challenging the requirement that a two-thirds majority of the voters must approve bond issues and taxes to repay bonds. In this case, the state court had applied the one-man one-vote principle.

Tax Burden

A family of four with an income of $10,000 and living in a large city paid $676 in state and local taxes in 1968 according to estimates of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Taxes were highest in the Mideast and lowest in the Far West. Among the largest cities in which taxes were priced for a family of four with a $10,000 income, taxes were highest in Baltimore, Maryland, at $1,121, and lowest in Charlestown, West Virginia. See Table 28.

Bond issue defeats up from previous year

During the calendar year 1969, voters approved bond issues in support of elementary and secondary schools valued at nearly $1.8 billion and defeated $2.3 billion. For the cases reported, 43.4 percent of the amount and 52.3 percent of the number of issues offered were approved. In the previous year, calendar year 1968, voters approved over $2.3 billion and defeated $1.5 billion; 60.0 percent of the amount and 64.2 percent of the number of issues offered were approved in 1968. Despite all-time record interest rates throughout this school year, substantial numbers of bond issues could not find buyers.